REGISTERED No. 10—1873.

Bombay Branch of the Asiatic Society

5435

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,755.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year......Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or sent free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "PATNA," 1,780 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. A. Hannard, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th Dec. 1873, at 4 P.M.

December 1873.		December 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave Tuticorin	21
,, Rutnagherry	14	,, Colombo	22
,, Vingorla	14	,, Galle	23
,, Goa	15	,, Negapatam	26
,, Carwar	15	,, Madras	28
,, Mangalore	16	,, Coconada	30
,, Cannanore	17	,, Vizagapatam	31
,, Tellicherry	17	,, Bimlipatam	31
,, Calicut	18	Jan. 1874.	
,, Beypore	18	,, Gopaulpore	1
,, Cochin	19	,, False Point	2
,, Colochel	19	Arrive CALCUTTA	3
,, Allepy	19		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

Dec. 1873.		Jan. 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave BUSREH	7
,, Kurrachee	22	,, Fao	7
,, Guadur	24	,, Bushire	9
,, Muscat	26	,, Bahrein	9
,, Bunder Abbas	28	,, Linga	14
,, Linga	30	,, Bunder Abbas	16
,, Bushire ... Jan.	1	,, Muscat	18
,, Koweit	3	,, Guadur	20
,, Fao	3	,, Kurrachee	23
,, Mahomerah	3	Arrive BOMBAY	26
Arrive BUSREH	4		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. E. Withers, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

Until further notice the extra steamers leaving Bombay and Kurrachee on every Monday will call at VERAWUL, POREBUNDER, and CUTCH MANDVIE both ways.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 12 noon. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT PLIES between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES BETWEEN SURAT AND GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0 0
Second Class	3 0 0
Third Class	1 8 0
Horses	4 0 0
Carriages	4 0 0

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

DEPARTURE FROM GOGO.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE STEAMER WILL PROCEED TO BHOWNUGGER EVERY SATURDAY AND LEAVE THAT PORT EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

Mr. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
Mr. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. Coburn, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL on or about the 20th February 1874.

RATES OF FARES FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st CLASS......Rs. 500 } Exclusive of
Ditto 2nd CLASS...... ,, 350 } Wines, &c.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1873.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(to sail about 20th instant.)

THE first class Steamer TEVIOT, 1916 Tons, 250 Horse Power, W. C. Nisbet, Commander, has superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

The outward passage was accomplished, including stoppages, in 31 days.

The services of a Surgeon and Stewardess are engaged.

Rates of Passage are :—

1st Class to Liverpool	£ 50
2nd ,, ,,	£ 30
1st ,, Suez	£ 30

For particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
or W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th December 1873.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE new, First-class fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the Trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th January 1874. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 10th December 1873.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 15th December, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA, (1,874 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain J. C. Almond, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th December 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 16th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. LOMBARDY, (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. E. M. Gillson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 13th December.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd December 1873.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

2nd March 1874.
16th do.
30th do.
13th April 1874.
27th do.
11th May 1874.

PASSAGE MONEY (Exclusive of Liquors).

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. RIGA, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents S. S. Riga.

Bombay, 6th December 1873.

NOTICE.—(Under Contract with Government) A STEAM FERRY BOAT will PLY DAILY between BOMBAY and REWDUNDA, calling at THULL and ALIBAUG, on and after THURSDAY next, the 11th December. The Steamer will leave Carnac Bunder at 3 P.M. and Rewdunda at 4 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 6th Dec. 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT COWASJEE PATELL TANK ROAD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned landed property, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Radhabai, widow of Crustnarow Moroba Seth, and by order of Bheewjee Crusnajee and Vinayek Bheewjee, the Mortgagees.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Cowasjee Patell Tank Road in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar containing by admeasurement about 89 7-9 square yards and registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2512, and assessed under No. 17, and bounded on the east by the house of Ramchunder Gunput, on the west by the house of Vittoba Ballajee, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the Cowasjee Patell Tank Road.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

An invoice of millinery, such as ladies' bonnets, sun hats, quilted buttons, ladies' stockings, and leather portmanteau of sizes.

7 bales Grey shirtings.
5 cases Coloured Prints.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th December 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE of Fancy Goods and real Morocco Leather Goods for Christmas Presents.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M., at the rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

An Invoice containing :—1 case steel flower and hand baskets, 4 cases superior Mechanical children toys for christmas tree, 1 case meerschaum and assorted cigar pipes, 2 cases superior real morocco and Russian leather fancy goods, consisting of ladies companion with superior fitting, large ladies work boxes, cigar cases, purses, albums ladies hand bags, pocket books, inkstands, knives and scissors covered with rich leather, and other real Morocco and Russian leather goods, 4 cases superior eau de cologne.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, 1 case tooth brushes, nail brushes, coat brushes, Albums and plated wares.

On account and risk of the concerned :—
50 cases Bass's beer.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 10th December 1873.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

(BOMBAY AND SIMLA)

BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,
THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB,
THE MAHARAJAHS OF
JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES	from Rs.	20	to Rs.	130
GOLD WATCHES	,,	50	to	3,000
CLOCKS	,,	15	to	150
MUSICAL BOXES	,,	15	to	300

JEWELLERY—A large selection.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CAREFULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

MESSRS. DOLLOND, OPTICIANS, OF 1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON,

HAVING received information that TELESCOPES, &c., are now being sold in various parts of India stamped DOLLAN, and not Dollond, beg to state that they are not of their manufacture.

The above Reward will be paid to any one giving such information as shall lead to the conviction of the offenders.

All Telescopes now made by DOLLOND bear their Registered Number and Trade Mark,

Messrs. DOLLOND, 1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, where all Orders will be immediately attended to.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. BORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE !

MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD

WILL ARRIVE IN BOMBAY
ABOUT DECEMBER 12TH, AND GIVE FOUR OR FIVE CONCERTS.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 10TH DEC. 1873.

ALLADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP,

AND

INDUR SABHA.

Reserved Seats .... Rs. 3.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Meadow Street.

TOWN HALL

ITALIAN OPERA CONCERT COMPANY.

THE NEXT SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT
Will be given in the above Hall on
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11TH, 1873.

Full particulars can be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

Performance to commence at 6 o'clock.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 12TH DECEMBER.

LAST APPEARANCE OF THOSE POPULAR ARTISTES,

GRACE EGERTON
(MRS. GEO. CASE) AND
MR. GEO. CASE.

ATTRACTIVE AND SELECTED PROGRAMME,
With Several New Impersonations,

"ODDS AND ENDS,"

Embracing the most popular Impersonations of this favourite Artiste.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ....Rs. 4 | Stalls ....Rs. 3
Do (Family of 3) ,, 10 | Gallery .... ,, 2
Pit..................Re. 1

Tickets and Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

Doors open at 8-30 ; Performance commencing at 9 P.M.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned, up to 1 P.M. of the 15th December 1873, for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS, &c., to the Commissariat Department at the Presidency. Printed Forms of Schedules, Tenders, and any other information connected with the Contracts can be had on application at this Office.

E. OSTREHAN, Captain,
Acting Executive Commissariat Officer.

Bombay, Exec. Commissariat Office, 8th December 1873.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY—BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—The Committee invites TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the following ARTICLES for ONE YEAR, commencing 1st January 1874, as per schedules :—

Beef, Mutton, Milk, Bread, Flour, Bolong, Rice, Plums, Tea, Sugar, Oil, Firewood, Charcoal, Vegetables of sorts, Country Shoes, Clothing Materials, Making up Clothes, and many other articles in use, concerning which full information as to probable quantities, present rates, &c., &c., will be furnished on application.

Forms of Tender and Schedules can be obtained by intending Contractors upon application at the Secretary's Office, Byculla Schools.

The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or to assign any reason for the rejection of any Tender.

Tenders will be received up to the 20th December 1873.

Byculla, 5th December 1873.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING, and REPAIRING,
BY MR. P. A. LOPES.

Lessons given on Piano, Harmonium, Violin, &c.

Pianos and Harmonium Tuned, Repaired, Regulated, and Polished to New.

Address :—NAWAB'S HOUSE, NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS, SHOT,
CARTRIDGES, WADDING,
POWDER, SUNDRIES,

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description
Imported on introduction to Home use.
Detailed Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

NOTICES.

NOTICE AND CAUTION.

THE Undersigned respectfully begs to notify to the PUBLIC of his ARRIVAL at BOMBAY as Representative of the well-known WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, of NEW YORK, U. S., AMERICA.

His stay in this City will extend to the 10th instant, when he will proceed to Calcutta to OPEN AGENCIES in that City. In the meantime he will be happy to give any information to parties wishing to purchase, or to those who may have already secured one of these invaluable Machines. All communications on the subject should be addressed to him to the care of the Agents of the Company, Messrs. DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE and Co., No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

The Undersigned also begs to inform the Public generally, and to intending Purchasers of Sewing Machines especially, that owing to the great reputation of the *Wheeler and Wilson Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines* a great number of imitation Machines of inferior quality said to be on Wheeler and Wilson's system have been imported into Bombay. Care should, therefore, be taken that these are not sold to them for the genuine article from Wheeler and Wilson, the cloth-plates of which are impressed with the name of the Company thus :—

WHEELER & WILSON, M. F. G. Co.,
Bridgeport Conn.

And the dates of the Patents granted to A. B. Wilson, in addition to which the Company's Trade-mark is imbedded on the Machines.

The Undersigned on behalf of the Company also cautions the dealers in the imitation Machines against representing them as the genuine WHEELER and WILSON, as it would clearly be a fraud.

All the descriptions of Sewing Machines made by WHEELER and WILSON can be had of the abovenamed Firm, who are the Sole Agents of the Company in Bombay.

S. H. WAGSTAFF,
Representative of the
Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Company.

HEALTH RESTORED

BY THE USE OF

BRISTOL'S

SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS.

These Pills have justly acquired a widely-extended reputation for their wonderful cures of severe cases of sickness—cases in which all other Medicines had failed, and which had been given up by Physicians as beyond help—such as confirmed and long-standing Liver Complaints, obstinate cases of Piles, Dropsy, &c., &c. But while admitting their wonderful curative powers in difficult cases, we wish to call attention to their great value in the everyday diseases of life, such as COSTIVENESS, for which they are a perfect specific ; HEADACHE, relieved and cured by one dose ; INDIGESTION always removed by them, and the stomach so toned and strengthened as to prevent a return. BAD BREATH cannot exist when the stomach is cleansed by

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.
PURELY VEGETABLE.

For LOSS OF APPETITE they are the only sure remedy, as they never fail in carrying off the depraved bilious secretions that float in the stomach and destroy the healthy, natural craving for food. Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, and all Derangements of the Digestive and Excretory organs are promptly relieved and cured by them. The public should always bear in mind that Bristol's are the only Pills made of

PODOPHYLLIN AND LEPTANDRIN,

the only vegetable substances yet discovered that are really

ANTIBILIOUS,

to the presence of which invaluable resinoids the extraordinary success of Bristol's Pills may in a great measure be ascribed. It is necessary, however, that the sick should always remember that in all diseases that have their origin in the blood,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

that best of blood-purifiers, should be used with the Pills, the two Medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together. When this is done faithfully, we have no hesitation in saying that great relief, and, in most cases, a cure, can be guaranteed, when the patient is not already beyond human help.

For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper around each phial of Pills ; but as different constitutions require different doses to produce the same effect, it is better that each person ascertain, by trial, the dose that suits their system, and take that dose, instead of following any general rule.

FOR SALE AT

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules ; and as Wine in ½, ¼, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, MORSON & SON have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1½ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is MORSON'S.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed, with care and despatch.

THE CHINCHWUD CAMP OF EXERCISE.

THE MANAGEMENT have the pleasure to inform VISITORS and OTHERS taking part in the above that they have OPENED a TEMPORARY BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT where, in conjunction with the Poona House, the several Departments of the Company's Business will be liberally represented. The situation is the most central in the Camp, being close to the Post Office and Governmental Offices, and midway betwixt the 1st and 2nd Division. The Management therefore trust that the special efforts made to meet the general convenience of those assembled will result in a LARGE SHARE of PATRONAGE.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

COSAQUES,

A varied Selection :—Motto, Bonbon, Costume, &c., for
CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.
COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL.
FUN OF THE BALL ; HAPPY LAND ; WHO'S YOUR HATTER ;
POPPING THE QUESTION,
MRS. BROWN'S AND SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE,
UNDER THE MISTLETOE, DIAMOND KISSES,
CARNIVAL, COMIC,
BOOK OF FATE, HAPPY UNION,
FORFEITS
LEVIATHAN, JUVENILE,
FIREWORK, FRUIT, SCENT,
&c., &c., &c.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER AND FLORAL CRACKERS.

THE NEW BOUQUET CRACKERS.

SEE " WHIMS OF THE WEEK," NOVEMBER 16th, 1873.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	12 0	to	20 0	Under Pants	6 0	to	8 0	Cholera Belts			3 0
Overland Suits, All-wool			27 0	Overland Trunks	22 0	to	40 0	Warm Gloves			2 0
Warm Suits (Scotch Tweed)			35 0	Best Solid Leather			50 0	Warm Mufflers			3 0
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	30 0	to	45 0	Extra Size Leather			65 0	Gent's Scarfs, Knot or for Pin or Ring	2 0	to	3 8
Dressing Gowns	8 8	to	23 0	Black-hide Bags			25 0	Paper Collars, per dozen			0 12
Pyjamas	3 0	to	8 8	Black-hide Circular Tops			32 0	Linen Collars, all New Shapes			6 0
Oxford Shirts, each			6 0	Sovereign Belts			3 4	Shakespeare, with Coloured Tie attached			6 8
White Shirts, each			4 8	Tiffin Basket			18 0	Cotton Socks, per dozen	11 8	to	20 0
Printed Cambric Shirts	4 0	to	4 8	Courier Bags	5 0	to	10 8	Warm Merino, per dozen	15 8	to	25 0
Wove Flannel Shirts (all New Patterns)			8 0	Soiled Linen Bags	5 0	to	6 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0	to	18 8
Silk and Wool Shirts			8 8	Sponge Bags			2 0	Silk Umbrellas			11 4
Spun Silk Shirts			11 0	Hair Brushes in Leather Case, per pair			9 0	Long Rugs & Scotch Mauds	15 0	to	30 0
Cardegan Jacket, very warm			9 8	Travelling Pillows			2 0	Blankets			11 0
Under-Vests	3 8	to	6 0	Rug Straps	1 8	to	2 8	Overland Chairs, best Beech	7 8	to	12 8
				Waterproof Suits, complete			23 0				
				Travelling Caps			3 8				

A LARGE STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN EIGHT HOURS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.,

10, MEADOW STREET. BOMBAY.

OPEN AIR, OR GRASS LAWN BILLIARDS.

THE full sized SETS only are imported as being those almost invariably ordered ; the size is Twenty feet long by Fifteen feet wide, and the webbing can be contracted to suit smaller dimensions if required.

THE UNIVERSAL : Net Cash—Price Rs. 45.
THE DUCHESS : Net Cash—Price Rs. 55.
AND THE SANDRINGHAM SET : Net Cash—Price Rs. 70.

In this admirable new Game will be found all the fascinations and pleasure of Billiards and Croquet combined, to be enjoyed in the open air. There are special Rules founded primarily on those of Billiards, but modified to suit the different conditions under which the open-air game is played. Open-air Billiards affords much more scope for scientific play than Croquet, whilst it is certainly a less fatiguing amusement, although more exciting. It is likely to become the Game, *par excellence*, for India.

N.B.—Each set is enclosed in a strong box, comprising about thirty-six articles. Any two intelligent servants can carry the box to and from the ground, and set up the pockets, cushions (webbing), &c., keeping score at the flag-staff, &c., where the rules of the game are affixed on the scoring board.

DEALERS, SCHOOLS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.,
ARE SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS WITH WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

GAME OF CROQUET.

S. ROSE and Co. have just received a supply of Croquet Sets, of the best materials and workmanship, from which they specially recommend the Sets as under :—

No. 2.—THE CLUB PATTERN.

Eight shaped and polished ash mallets, 3 feet 2 inches long, with flat and rounded ends ; eight beech balls, 3½ inches diameter, painted in colours ; ten japanned hoops, with extra centre hoop and bell ; hammer, iron drill, clips, two starting pins, an illustrated book of rules, in box complete .... Rs. 22

No. 3.—THE CLUB PATTERN.

Eight shaped and polished boxwood mallets, 3 feet long ; eight boxwood balls, 3½ inches diameter ; ten japanned hoops, with extra double hoop and bell ; two starting pins, clips, boxwood hammer, iron drill, and illustrated book of rules, in box complete .... Rs. 28

MAGIC LANTERNS.

S. ROSE & Co. have just received a small invoice of Magic Lanterns, together with a choice selection of Slides, of which they will be happy to forward a list upon application.

" LE RAFRAICHISSOIR PARISIEN."

PARISIAN NEW BOTTLE-COOLER.

Cash Price Rs. 2 each ; or, Rs. 11 for Half-a-dozen ; or, Rs. 21 per Dozen.

THE TRAVELLER'S CAMP CASE AND PORTABLE COMPANION.

This ingenious useful contrivance consists of a strong Morocco double Case, containing :—an enclosed Drinking Cup, a closing Dinner Knife, a Cork-screw, a closing Fork, a closing Desert Spoon, a small Cylinder, divided into three parts, for Salt, Pepper, and Mustard. Cash Price .... Rs. 16

MORDAN'S POSTAGE SCALES.

To weigh up to EIGHT OUNCES and SIXTEEN TOLAHS, a most convenient size, Rs. 10.

THE INDIA OFFICE TABULATED NEW POSTAGE WEIGHER.

The NEW TABULATED POSTAGE WEIGHER has been introduced by S. ROSE & Co. for the special convenience of correspondents both in India and England. Upon the surface of the weighing scale is *indelibly impressed* the Table of Rates.

Thus at a glance can be read off any required postage for any ascertained weight, without further trouble or reference.

NOTE.—A representation of this Postage Weigher will be found in the October Number of the Indian Omnibus, a copy of which will be forwarded on application.

LENGTH OF POSTAGE, WEIGHER, 11 INCHES.

Price complete. ... ...Rs. 32.

Wholesale Dealers can be supplied with quantities on application either to S. ROSE & Co., 10, Meadow Street, Bombay ; or to their London Agency—3, Chapel Place, Poultry, London.

S. ROSE & CO.,
10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL

MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co.
1ST JUNE 1873.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS,
NEAR THE ORIENTAL BANK,
BOMBAY.

RUSSELL & Co. have just received a large supply of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES MADE TO ORDER.

Gentlemen's Enamel Hessian Boots	Rs. 25 per Pair.
Do. Peel's Patent Leather Boots.	,, 30 ,,
Cavalry and Infantry Regulation Spurs and Chains, complete	,, 8 ,,

All Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

AQUARIUMS

FOR

DRAWING-ROOM OR GARDEN.

12 inch	Rs. 10 0 0
14 ,,	,, 12 0 0
16 ,,	,, 16 0 0
18 ,,	,, 20 0 0
20 ,,	,, 24 0 0

ORNAMENTAL ROCKS,
For the above from Rs. 4 to 6.

VIRGIN CORK,
For ornamental purposes, either in Drawing-room or Fernery, Per maund of 28 lbs. Rs. 7-0-0.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.,
2 & 3 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS,

JUNCTION OF CRUICKSHANK AND ESPLANADE MARKET ROADS.

SIGNOR G. CHIARINI.............. Proprietor and Director.
SIGNOR E. DE GHETALDI.......... Business Manager.
MR. J. S. TRIMBLE .... Advance Agent.

THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, 10TH DEC.
UNABATED SUCCESS!!!
A SPLENDID PROGRAMME.
CROWDED EVERY NIGHT!!!

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class (Arm Chairs) Lower Circle	Rs. 3
Second Class (Chairs)	,, 2
Third Class Seats	Eight Annas.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co. Tickets to be had at the Circus Ticket Office, from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M. Performance to commence at 8-30 sharp.

SMOKING STRICTLY PROHIBITED !!!

NOTICE.—All Accounts against the Company to be sent to the Office at the Circus every MONDAY, from 2 to 3 o'clock P.M.

PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT !!

GRAND AFTERNOON MATINEE
ON SATURDAY, 13TH DECEMBER.

NOTICE.—OFFERS will be received by the Undersigned, up to 31st December 1873, for LETTING the BUNGALOW and adjoining HOUSES belonging to MEER ZOOLFICAR ALLIKHAN, situated in Nesbit Lane, Byculla, and known as NABOB'S BUNGALOW. All particulars can be ascertained at the Collector's Office.

C. R. OVANS, Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 8th December 1873.

NOTICE.—Arrangements have been made with the Firm of Messrs. BURN & Co., Engineers and Contractors, for the Manufacture and Sale of IVE'S PATENT DEEP WELL EXCAVATOR, for Clay, Kunkur, Shingle, and all other hard Soils, from the bottom of large Bridge foundation Wells for the better sinking of them. The above Firm will receive, attend to, and execute all Orders with the greatest despatch, and afford every information on the subject.

R. J. IVES, D.P.W.,
Late of the Ravee Bridge Works, P. N. S. R.

Rangoon, 8th October 1873.

KURRACHEE MUNICIPALITY.

No. 2086 of 1873.

CONTRACT FOR KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited by the KURRACHEE MUNICIPALITY for the MONTHLY SUPPLY of about 600 IMPERIAL GALLONS of best KEROSINE OIL.

The Contract to be for the year 1874.

The Oil to be delivered, as required, at the Municipal Store Yard, Kurrachee, free of all charges.

Tenders will be received by the Undersigned up to the 15th December 1873.

The lowest or any Tender may not be accepted.

Further particulars on application.

JAMES STRACHAN, C.E.,
Secretary Kurrachee Municipality.

Municipal Secretary's Office, Kurrachee, 13th November 1873.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY OFFICE—30, Meadow Street.

DIRECTORS.

R. A. Dallas, Esq. LL.D. (Messrs. Dallas and Lynch).
George F. Henry, Esq. (Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.)
H. W. Payne, Esq. (Solicitor).

AT the Annual Meeting of the Proprietors held at the London Tavern, on the 29th April 1873,

The New Assurances effected during the past year were for £231,000, producing a New Premium Income of £8,530.

The result of the valuation, made on the strictest principles, was a Bonus distribution of £1 per cent. per annum as an addition to the whole life participating Policies, equivalent to a percentage varying from 23 to 50 per cent. of the premiums paid, and an addition of 20 per cent. to the Shareholders' fund.

Reports and copies of the Accounts may be had on application.

C. J. WALLIS,
Manager for India.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (LIMITED.)

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, and established on the model of the Civil Service Supply Association.

CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,000, IN 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 20 EACH,
(*With Power to Increase.*)

Deposit on Application Rs. 5 per Share.

Instalment on Allotment Rs. 5 per Share, and a further Call of Rs. 10 as required at an interval of not less than three months after allotment.

DIRECTORS.

WALTER LANG, Esq., Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co.
T. E. TAYLOR, Esq., Messrs. Lawrence & Co.
ANDREW HAY, Esq., Broker.
A. E. PEILE., Esq., Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.
PERCY J. JAMES, Esq., R.N., Commanding H. M. S. *Abyssinia.*
(*With power to add to the number.*)

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE, Parsee Bazaar Street.

BANKERS.

The NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, Elphinstone Circle.

AUDITORS.

T. LIDBETTER, Esq. ; S. READ, Esq.

SECRETARIES AND AGENTS.

Messrs. C. E. MITCHELL & Co., No. 11 Hummum Street, to which address all communications should be sent, and where the Articles of Association can be seen.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS SOCIETY has been formed on the same co-operative principles as the Civil Service Supply Association in London, for the purpose of supplying its supporters with articles both of domestic consumption and general use at the lowest possible prices.

The Society is intended to supply a want long felt in Bombay, namely, of an institution where European stores of approved quality can be purchased at a very moderate advance over English wholesale prices, after addition of shipping charges.

It is intended to keep in stock nearly every requisite in ordinary use, and the goods will be ordered from England, &c., from the best wholesale houses in the trade.

To enable the Society to attain this object, negotiations are being entered into with the wholesale houses in Europe which supply the Civil Service Supply Association in London, and it is anticipated that arrangements will be made as favourable to the Society as those which have been the true secret of the success of the Civil Service Supply Association.

Special arrangements will be made to suit up-country customers, and, as soon as practicable, Branch Stores will be opened at Poona, Kurrachee, and other important stations.

To avoid the possibility of bad debts, *all articles which are supplied from the Stores must be paid for at the time of ordering, and all orders from up-country must be accompanied by a remittance,* and the number of the ticket and the name of the holder must be stated in all orders sent by post.

To suit the convenience of Shareholders, Deposit Accounts will be received of Rs. 50 and upwards, which will be credited to the Depositor on the purchase of goods by him.

Price Lists of all articles sold at the Society's Stores will be compiled every three months, and will be delivered free of charge to Shareholders. These price lists will be accurately compiled, and will be found to contain the fullest details as to the goods on sale :—Shareholders can thus, by writing out a list of articles required and sending the list with a remittance to the Society's Stores, obviate the necessity of any personal attendance.

It is an established fact that consumers by availing themselves of the co-operative system obtain an immense advantage both in quality and price, and from the assurance of support received from all classes of the community, the Directors are confident that this is an advantageous time to introduce the system of co-operation on an extensive scale with large and increasing body of consumers, and they have every reason to believe that by careful management the business will develop itself into a large and profitable undertaking.

Remittances may be made through any Bank or Firm for goods to be supplied, &c., to be paid in to the account of the Society, at the Society's Bankers, in Bombay. The goods ordered will then be despatched by rail or steamer, as required.

The Civil Service Supply Association, whose mode of doing business has been adopted by this Society, is a great commercial success in England, and a proved boon to persons of limited income. The extraordinary rapidity with which that business has grown will best be seen from the following table, showing the amount of sales at the Stores during each year of the Association's existence, viz. :—

Date.	*Amount of Sales.*	*Date.*	*Amount of Sales.*
1865	£ 5,000	1869	£345,000
1866	21,000	1870	447,000
1867	83,000	1871	646,000
1868	218,000	1872	725,000

"During the half-year ending 31st March last the sales reached £392,000, being therefore at the rate of £784,000 a year, viz. for grocery and wine £410,000, for hosiery and clothing £192,000, and for fancy goods, stationery, &c. £182,000."

At the time the above extract appeared in the *Cornhill Magazine, i.e.* July 1873, in an *Article by a Member of the Civil Service Stores* (to which intending members are referred for the fullest information) about 8,100 lbs. of tea and about 15 tons of sugar were being sold weekly.

"Civil Service Supply Association.—The Report of the Civil Service Supply Association, for the half-year ending the 28th February 1873, has just been issued. During the period under notice, 343 new shares have been issued, bringing the total number of shares now in force up to 1,325. The issue of 213 tickets to members of the Civil Service, and 19 to their friends, has completed the number of tickets which the Committee are authorized to issue to outsiders, and we are informed that there are at present numerous applicants for tickets who, unless the existing rule is altered, cannot be admitted to the benefits of the Association. The goods bought during the half-year represented a value of £370,760, the sales amounting to £391,742, and the stock in hand being valued at £95,638. The gross profit on the trading was £31,323, and this, with the receipt for shares, tickets, and from other sources of revenue, amounting to £1,236, makes a total gross income for the half-year of £32,559. The working expenses amounted to 6 2/3 per cent., or £26,113. The total net profit was £12,321."

The paid-up capital of the Civil Service Supply Association does not exceed £2,500. The net profit of £12,321, as quoted above, shows a percentage of nearly 500 per cent. on the capital of that Company.

The *Leeds Express* of the 4th June 1873 contains the following :

"Civil Service Profits in London.—The Civil Service Co-operative Stores in the Haymarket have just closed their past year's accounts. It has been a very satisfactory year to the members, the goods sold and paid for across the counter in round numbers amounting to £400,000. In about the same time the more extensive stores of the parent society, in Monkwell Street and Long Acre, sold £700,000 worth of groceries, wines, draperies, &c. The metropolitan middle classes, by whom the two institutions are mainly supported, expended thereat upwards of £1,000,000."

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO BE RETAINED BY THE BANKERS.

To the Directors of the

"BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED."

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to your Bankers (or by cheque enclosed herewith) the sum of Rupees ________ being a Deposit of Rs. 5 per share on ________ Shares in the above Company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number that you may allot me, subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association ; and I hereby authorise you to forward by Post to my address the Certificate of the Shares allotted to me.

Signature ________
Name in full ________
Residence ________
Profession or Business ________
Date ________ 187 .

Deposits on application for Shares may be remitted to the Secretaries and Agents at the Offices, No. 11 Hummum Street, Bombay, for payment to the account of the Society, and the Bankers' Receipts will be sent back.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS, and also RETURN TICKETS for HORSES, between all Stations, ISSUED on and after SATURDAY, 20th instant, will be AVAILABLE for RETURN on ANY DAY UP TO and INCLUDING TUESDAY, 6th January next.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th December 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LOW-SIDED GOODS WAGGONS.

The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of SIXTY LOW-SIDED GOODS WAGGONS, the Iron Work for which will be supplied by the Company.

Specification and Forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be had on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla, at which place a drawing of the waggon will be shown to applicants.

Persons tendering must specify the price per waggon delivered on the Company's premises at Byculla, and it is necessary that the work shall be carried out in the immediate vicinity of the Company's Shops.

Sealed Tenders, marked "Tenders for Low-sided Goods Waggons," must be lodged at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, before 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday, the 20th instant.

The Company's Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the person whose Tender shall be accepted will have to deposit with the Company a sum of Rs. 3,000 as a guarantee for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 6th December 1873.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for any or all of the undermentioned STORES required by the Company for TWELVE MONTHS, from 1st January 1874 :—

Baskets, Cane, large.
Brooms, Country.
Brooms, Goa.
Calico.
Cane, best quality.
Charcoal.
Chatties, Earthen, Water.
Cloth, Dungree.
Coir, loose.
Cuttlefish bone, whole pieces.
Glasses, coloured.
Gum, Arabic.
Handles for Picks and Powrahs, Bamboo.
Handles for Sledge and Hand Hammers, Bamboo.
Hides, country, Buffaloe.
Hides, Cow.
Lead, White.
Line, Coir.
Resin.
Salammoniac.
Sand, Moulding.
Soap, country.
Tallow, country.
Waste Cotton, white.
Waste Cotton, coloured.
Webbing Cotton.
Wicking Tape.
Water-proof Umbrellas, for Sepoys.

Oil, Castor.
Oil, Cocoanut.
Oil, Kerosine
Oil, Linseed, Raw.
Oil, Linseed, Boiled.
} To be tendered separately.

Stationery, as per Schedule, to be tendered for separately.

Further particulars, information as to the quantities estimated to be required, and forms of tender can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Colaba, on and after the 8th December.

The Company will be at liberty to select one or more items from any Tenders without reference to the other items on the same tender.

Security will be required from the persons whose tenders are accepted.

Tenders must specify the rate for delivery at the Company's Stores at Colaba, in such quantities as may, from time to time, during 1874, be required by the Storekeeper.

Tenders will be received up to the 20th December.

Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES CURREY,
Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Company's Office, Bombay, 5th December 1873.

GOVERNMENT HORSE SHOW (CALCUTTA), 1874.

THE following Rules are published for general information :—

ENTRANCE FEES OF EXHIBITORS.

For every 6 Mares............................ Rs. 50 (Fifty.)
For every Stallion .... ,, 16 (Sixteen.)

By special permission of the Managing Committee persons desirous of exhibiting Horse Stock (not intended to compete for prizes) will be permitted to do so on a payment of Rs. 16 (sixteen) per head, provided stabling can be found for them.

Intending Exhibitors must apply for Stalls by post, in an envelope addressed,

TO THE JOINT SECRETARIES,
Calcutta Horse Show, 1874.

so as to be received by them not later than the 15th December 1873. On receipt of such application printed forms will be furnished to the Owners or Exhibitors, to be filled in by them and returned at once to the Joint Secretaries, who will then allot Stalls or Boxes for the Horses described.

Exhibitors are required to engage a reliable groom (syce) for each Horse, and it is expected that either the attendant or a substitute will remain night and day at his post.

All attendants must conform to the Rules and Regulations issued by the Managing Committee. Copies of the Rules will be furnished to the Exhibitors and will also be posted on the walls of the Stables.

For further particulars and Rules, see *Calcutta Gazette*, 3rd December, and *Gazette of India*, 6th December, and ensuing issues of the same.

By Order of the Committee,

M. J. TURNBULL, Colonel, } Joint Secretaries.
J. A. CRAWFORD, }

In the matter of "ALLOO PAROO," a Convict, and of the ship "BELVEDERE."

NOTICE TO INSURERS.—WHEREAS the ship "BELVEDERE," Captain Stevenson, Commanding, was in the year 1842 burned on the High Seas between Bombay and Singapore, and in the year 1843 one ALLOO PAROO was tried and convicted by the late Supreme Court of Bombay of felony in being accessory before the fact to the felonious destruction of the "Belvedere" by fire, and his property and effects became thereby forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen ;

AND WHEREAS in the year 1854 there was a sum of money, amounting to Rs. 2,90,000 or thereabouts in the possession of Her Majesty the Queen which had accrued from the said forfeiture, and in pursuance of an order of Her Majesty in that behalf made, and as an act of her own special grace and favour and of her own mere motion the said sum of Rs 2,90,000 or thereabouts was distributed amongst the Companies and persons by whom the "Belvedere" and her cargo had been insured, mentioned in the list at foot of this Advertisement ;

AND WHEREAS since the said distribution in 1854 further sums of money have accrued from such forfeiture and are now in the possession of the Government of Bombay, amounting to Rs. 22,913-4-0 or thereabouts, and His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct that this sum shall be distributed in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as the said sum of Rs. 2,90,000 was distributed amongst the said Insurers of the ship "Belvedere" upon production of such proof and execution of such deed or deeds as may be required by me, the Undersigned, after deducting therefrom all expenses of and attendant upon such proof, deed, or deeds and distribution ;

NOTICE is hereby given, that the present representatives of the said offices, firms and persons who were such insurers of the ship "Belvedere" and cargo, as aforesaid are requested to furnish me with particulars, in writing, of their names and addresses, and of the amounts of their respective Insurances and of the payments made by them on account of the same respectively, as well as of the moneys received by them respectively on the said former distribution, or otherwise towards repayment of such Insurance moneys.

And NOTICE is hereby further given that such of the said Insurers as shall have failed to furnish the above particulars, by the 1st of March next, will thereafter be excluded from all benefit in the said distribution of the said sum of Rs. 22,913-4-0.

And NOTICE is lastly hereby given, that in no event will any further concession out of the said Estate be made in favour of the insurers above mentioned, or any of the creditors of the said "Alloo Paroo."

CHARLES PEILE,
Acting Solicitor to Government.

List of Insurance Offices, Companies, Firms and Persons, Insurers of the "Belvedere," who participated in the former Distribution in 1854 as above mentioned.

The Bombay Insurance Company.
The Bombay Insurance Society.
The Canton Insurance Office.
The Amicable Insurance Office of Calcutta.
The Globe Insurance Office.
The Star Insurance Company.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Sons and Company.
The Native Insurance Society.
The Friends.
Huttasing Kissrasing and Company.
Hindoostan Insurance Society.
The Globe Insurance Office.
The Commercial Insurance Society

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES
OF VARIOUS SIZES.

SEWING MACHINES.
WHEELER AND WILSON'S
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HARMONIUMS,
BY RIETHEIMER OF STUTTGART.

Solid Oakwood Case, made to stand the Climate of India. These Harmoniums have an arrangement for excluding rats and vermin from the interior, from Rs. 175 to Rs. 600.

PRICES ARE FIXED EXTREMELY LOW TO ENSURE A SPEEDY SALE.

TABLE COVERS,
OF THE LATEST PATTERNS,
TO BE SOLD AT COST PRICES TO CLEAR THE STOCK.

TABLE LINEN,
COUNTRY MADE TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS TO MATCH,
VARIOUS SIZES.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
OILMANSTORES.

TEA,
SOUCHONG, Fine, in Boxes of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 7-0 per box.

BEYNON STOCKEN & SON'S
CELEBRATED TOBACCO.

GOLDEN LEAF, BIRD'S EYE, in ½ lb. tins	Rs. 4	0	per lb.
SMOKING MIXTURE ditto ditto	,, 5	0	,,
STOCK EXCHANGE MIXTURE ditto	,, 5	0	,,
THE "CAMPBELL'S" MIXTURE ditto	,, 8	0	,,

AMERICAN TOBACCO,
OF THE FINEST BRAND.

SPONGE CAKE NATURAL LEAF	per lb.	Rs. 3	0
GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW	,,	,, 2	8
CAVENDISH	,,	,, 1	8

J. NEUBERG.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 9TH DECEMBER.

EXCHANGE on London has opened for next mail at slightly advanced rates from those quoted yesterday, and buyers seem disposed to wait for better prices before doing business, the rates for forward delivery have also advanced fully the equivalent.

In Government Securities we cannot report any change in price.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	do.	1s. 10 3/16d. to 0¼d.
Credit Bills,	do.	1s. 10 5/16d.
Documents,	do.	1s. 10½d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight		1s. 9¾d. nominal.
Credit,	do.	1s. 10¼d.
Documents,	do.	1s. 10 3/16d. to ¼d.
Bank Bills, demand		1s. 9¾d. to 11/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99¾ to ⅞d.
Do demand .... 100 3/16d.

On Madras 30 days' sight 99¾
Do, demand .... par

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. to 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110½
Four & half per cent.	106¾
Four per cent.	104½ to 0¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	114½
Do. Do. Market Rate	114½
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	par.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	par.
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	113 ex coupon.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			4	per cent
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	5½	,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½	,,
Do.	on Merchandise		7½	,,
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	6½	,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½	,,
Do.	do.		7½	,,
Bank Bills			6½	,,
Mercantile Paper			6	,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 7/8
Carolus	,, 536
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
Francs	,, 536
Bar Silver	,, 108
Gold Lea	17-2
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	17-6
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	17-5

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

FREIGHTS are quiet to-day; not much business doing.

London	Cotton	2-15-0
	Cases	2-15-0
	Seeds	2-6-3
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Coir bdls	£1 10s.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
	London	£3 10s. 0d.
	Venice	£3 0s. 0d.
	Trieste	£3 0s. 0d.
	Liverpool	£3 10s. 0d.
	Havre Cotton	£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£3 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£3 0s. 0d.
	Cotton	£3 5s. 0d. at £3 7s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY, 9TH DECEMBER.

MARKET steady for London and Bank shares. Spinning shares firmer. Press shares neglected.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₽ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	770
10,000	500	10s.	12 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	260
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,150
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	180
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	20?
10,090	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	128
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,650
300	2,000	1,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	890
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	89	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
154	12,000	1,300	100 ps.	Apollo Press Co.	6,200
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200 ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,100
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	930
500	1,890	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	4,200
350	9,000	all	250 ps.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	5,500
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.	Framji Cowasji Press C.	450
300	1,000	all	70 p.	French Press Co	655
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.	Imperial Press Co	775
200	400	350	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	540
600	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	2,000
120	2,500	750	125 p.	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	540
400	850	750	135 p.	Scinde Press Co.	505
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,135
12	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
150	850	all	80 ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
456	1,000	all	80 ps*	Volkart United Press Co.	900

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	243
......	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	4,000	all	Rs. 6	Colaba Land Co	1390
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	106
750	2,000	2,000	30 p.s.	Mazagon Land	930
6,000	1,000	all	15 p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	390

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½*	Alexandra Spinning	1,565
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,700
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,950
900	1,000	all	63*	Bombay United	1,280
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	170
2,500	2,000	all	5 p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,740
[illegible]	2,000	all	200 p.*	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,250
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.*	Manockji Petit's	1,405
[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	10 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,280
[illegible]	2,500	all	450 p.*	Oriental	3,000
650	2,500	[illegible]	100 p.*	Royal	2,150
50	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,461

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	3 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,300
1,900	50	all	1½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	102
2,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	26
	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	420
	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	48

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	95	19½	—	Bank of China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	10½	May '67	Royal Bank	0

SALES AND PURCHASES

PIECE GOODS.

THERE is almost no business doing, and prices are quite of a nominal character. The following sales are reported to have been made by one European firm yesterday :—

250 pieces Grey Shirtings, c. 45 in. 39 yds. 9 lbs. at Rs. 6 5 0
2,000 ,, ,, D. Cambrics 24 in. 28 yds. at ,, 2 11 0

COTTON.

Reuter's of the 8th reports the Liverpool market as closing dull and heavy, with prices barely supported; and the London market has been very dull. Arrivals are again ⅛d. lower, so that during the course of last two days there has been a fall of ⅛d. per lb. Fair Dhollera still continues to stand at 5⅜d. per lb, Oomrawuttee at 6d., and Mid Orleans at 8 13/16d. The cotton market here has been very quiet, and prices remain nominally unaltered. The following are our closing quotations :—

Old Dhollerah	Rs. 180 to Rs. 185
,, Oomrawuttee	,, 182 to ,, 183
,, Sawginned	,, 192 to ,, 193
,, Vingorla	,, 180 to ,, 183
New Oomrawuttee	,, 212 to ,, 213
,, Akote	,, 215 to ,, 217
,, Broach, M. G.	,, 230 to ,, 233
,, Hinguughaut	,, 245 to ,, 241
,, Dhollera	,, 192 to ,, 193.

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

100 candies Old Sawginned, 20 days	Rs.	192
17 ,, ,, Sheegaum	,,	190¼
25 ,, ,, Veerumgaum	,,	168-70
25 ,, ,, Dhollera	,,	184
21 ,, New Hinguughaut	,,	245
25 ,, ,, Julgaum	,,	203

YARNS.

The market remains extremely dull, and there is nothing doing.

METALS.

No sales are reported.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Lombardy (s)	Gillson	London, Nov. 8.
9	Statelie	Logan	Moulmein, Nov. 8.
	Amezad	Nacoda	Mozambique, Sept. 28.
	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, Dec. 6.
	Benefactress	Gibbs	Moulmein, Nov. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Columbian (s)	Stead	China, &c.
	Pearl (s)	Doert	Coast and Cutch.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	McNeill	Coast and Carwar.

The barque David Auterson, Nance, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :
Steamer Riga, to Liverpool.
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Oorun, for Cutch and Coast.

DAILY IMPORTS.—9TH DECEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona, s, 6 packages hardware, Bhicoo Sarba & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Teviot, s, 22 casks pale ale, C. Bonnevialle & Co.; 4,869 bars iron and 200 drums linseed oil, Hebtoola Allibhoy & Co.; 20 kegs salamoniac, Ruttonjee Jewraz; 40 drums linseed oil, 5 drums neatfoot oil, and 10 drums olive oil, Merwanjee Muncherjee Mody & Co.; 6 cases ham and 4 cases bacon, Jamsedjee Framjee; 6 cases liquors, Aldridge Salmon & Co.; 1 case tobacco, B. M. Penthukee; 6 cases soap, Hajee Esmail Noormahomed; 14 packages papers and envelopes, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

Yeddo, s, 50 cases brandy, Jamsedjee Framjee.

British Sceptre, 51 cases old tom, Jamsedjee Framjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Burdigala, 125 cases brandy, Jamsedjee Framjee.

DAILY EXPORTS—9TH DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Vicksburg, s, 41 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Mooljee; 800 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 240 bales cotton, H. Clasen and Co.; 19 bales cotton, Hajee Sullaman Esa; 42 bales cotton, Vapjee Vulubdass; 70 bales hemp, Premjee Ruhchordass.

Teviot, s, 31 bales cotton Morarjee Goculdass; 140 bales cotton, Richard Martin and Co.; ½ bale cotton, Heera chund Gullabchund; 200 cwts horns, L. Khakey; 35 bales wool, Kessowjee Poonja; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Baroda, s, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Woomersey Beemma; 80 bales wool, Nursey Khatow; 36 bales wool, Tepeen Enderjee; 9 bales wool, Jaitha Varia; 27 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

Riga, s, 379 bags wheat, Moonraj Rambhugut; 500 bundles myrabolams, Ralli Brothers; 125 bales cotton, Mooljee Liladhur; 125 bales cotton, Dayal Jairaz.

FOR LONDON.

Tiverton, s, 590 bales coir yarn, Tolob Arbee; 1,100 bundles coir rope, Canjee Liladhur.

Baroda, s, 10 bags coffee, and 300 bags pepper, Nursey Khatow; 9 cwts deer horns and 10 cases fishmaws, Rehemoabhoy Mahomed; 10 cases fishmaws, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 35 cwts. horns and 7 cases fishmaws, Fazel Mamed Dama.

FOR TRIESTE.

Baroda, s, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Dido, s, 300 bales cotton, Austrian Trading & Co.; 100 bales cotton, G' Sigg Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—9th Dec., 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 9th Dec., 10-22 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 38 minutes.

Via Suez, 9th Dec., 12-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 15 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 8th Dec., 9-15 P.M. Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 52 minutes.

Via Suez, 8th Dec., 10-10 P.M. Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 22 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 9th Dec., 5 P.M. Time in transit, 12 hours 19 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 8th to 8 P.M. of the 9th December is as follows :—

	Max.		Min.	
From Calcutta	6	40	0	21
,, Galle	12	35	6	17
,, Kurrachee	2	42	0	2
,, Madras	1	8	0	11

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 7.

Nicolson, Captain, General List, to join, from England.

DECEMBER 8.

Glover, Conductor, Bengal Ordnance Department, on medical certificate, from Ferozepore.

Pitcher, Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal 19th Brigade R. A., on medical certificate, from Agra.

Cruickshank, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Rutnaghery.

Echalaz, Captain, late Poona and Nassick Revenue Survey, on duty, from Munmar.

Lyons, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, to join, from England.

DECEMBER 9.

Baugh, Colonel, 9th Regiment, N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURE—DECEMBER 9.

Field, Colonel, Judge Advocate General, to join, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 6th December 1873.

Surg Goldsmith is placed on general duty, Bombay, with effect from the 1st idem.

The undermentioned Medical Officers are appointed to do duty with the Troops proceeding to England in H. M.'s Indian Troopship Jumna on the 6th instant.

Surg T Orwin, Surg A J Clapp, Surg W F Rutledge, Surg G Evatt.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the dates specified :—

Maj L C Bouton, Staff Corps, Political Agent, Rewa kanta, 27th Nov 1873.

Capt H B Jacob, Staff Corps, Inspr of Schools, Southern Division, Central Provinces, 28th Nov 1873.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani according to the Lower Standard Test :—

Bombardier S Price, No 4 Battery 6th Brigade R A.

Lieut T F Gibbs, 83rd Foot.

Sub-Conductor W Rust, Commissariat Department.

No 491 Sowar Ramjee Jadew, 1st Light Cavalry, is reported to have qualified and received a certificate as 1st class Instructor in Gymnastics.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Sattara Station Order, dated 24th Nov 1873, directing Capt Scott, 1st Battalion, 2nd Foot, to perform the duties of Staff Officer as a temporary measure vice Lieut Fenton.

Sholapoor Station Order, dated 26th Nov 1873, appointing Capt A J Vibart, 13th N I, Station Staff Officer from 13th to 25th Nov 1873.

7th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Regimental order, dated 14th Nov 1873, appointing Maj H S Cochrane, V C Interpreter to the Battalion, in the absence of a qualified subaltern, with effect from the 1st idem.

29th or 2nd Belooch Regiment N I—Regimental Order, dated 20th Nov 1873, directing Maj Gallaway, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, and Capt A Hogg, Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties in succession to Maj Davis commanding the station of Hyderabad as a temporary measure.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 6).

Consequent on the return from furlough of Maj F L Playfair, Cantonment Mag Kamptee the following changes are made in the Central Provinces Commission :—

Capt T H B Brooke, Asst Com, 2nd Class, and Off Cantonment Mag, Kamptee, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Mag Jubbulpore.

Capt W Vertue, Asst Com, 2nd Class, and Offg Cantonment Mag, Jubbulpore, to officiate as Asst Comr, 1st Class, from the date on which he may make over charge of the Office of Cantonment Mag to Capt Brooke.

Capt T W Hogg, Asst Comr, 3rd Class, and Offg Asst Comr, 1st Class, to officiate as Asst Comr, 2nd Class, from the above date.

Mr J C Le poilt, of the Bengal Civil Service, has obtained from H M's Secy of State for India, an extension of furlough for six months.

Mr H M Kisch, of H M's Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 24th Oct.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr A L M Phillipps to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service with effect from 15th July.

The under mentioned Police Officers of the Hyderabad Assigned District have passed the prescribed examination by the higher standard in the languages specified opposite their names :—

Mr E R Christian, Dist Supt of Police,—in Urdu, subject to examination in Mahratta hereafter.

Mr H A Heath, Asst Supt of Police,—in Mahratta, subject to examination in Hindi hereafter.

The Hon W Ainslie, resumed his seat as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 17th ultimo.

Furlough for one year, on medical certificate, with the usual preparatory leave, is granted to Mr W M Souttar, Registrar of the High Court, Calcutta, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The Notification issued by this Department, appointing Mr D G Macleod, Barrister-at-law, and offg Judge of Moulmein, to officiate as Recorder of Rangoon, is cancelled.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Capt E S Wood, Conservator of Forests, Oudh, reported his return from leave on the afternoon of the 30th Oct 1873, and resumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 5th Nov., 1873.

Captain W Stenhouse, Depy Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests, Punjab, vice Mr. B. H. Baden Powell, at present offg as Inspr Genl of Forests.

Mr. B Ribbentrop, who was placed in temporary charge of the Office of Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, will revert to his substantive appointment of Depy Conservator of For sts of the 2nd grade in that Province.

These changes will have effect from the 6th Nov 1873.

Mr H C Hill, Asst Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in Oudh, is transferred to the Forest Survey Branch.

The following gentlemen, appointed by H M's Secy of State to the Forest Department of India are posted to that Department as Asst Conservators of Forests of the 3rd Grade in the provinces mentioned opposite their names :—

Mr H Mainwaring, Mr T B Fry, and Mr E A Elliot, Bombay.
Mr E Fuchs, Bengal.
Mr F D'A Vincent, Punjab.
Mr S E Wilmot, Oudh.
Mr E E Fernandez and Mr A Smythies, Central Provinces.
Mr G F Prevost, Hyderabad.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt., H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Monsieur Emile Baudry as Acting Consular Agent for France at Tellicherry.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby announced that, on the recommendation of the Govt of India, H M's Govt has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the 16th May 1873, in room of Maj Genl W H Miller, C B, Royal (Madras) Artillery, deceased, Lieut-Col (Brev Col) Sisley John Batten, Madras Staff Corps.

Maj J A M Biggs, B S C, Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, 1st Class, and Offg Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd Class, is allowed leave of absence, from the 18th Nov 1873 to 1st April 1874, to visit the hill-tracts of Dehra on medical certificate.

The services of Lieut J. T Badgley, R E, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieut Col (Brev Col) John cheap Brooke, B S C for two years

Lieut Col (Brev Col C William Ruxton Eneas Alexander, B S C, Comdt, 1st Bengal Cavalry,—for two years.

Lieut Col Edward Bertie Clay, Bengal S C, 2nd in command and Wing Officer, 1st Goorkha Regiment (Light Infantry),—for two years.

Maj Thomas Nicholl, R A, Comsy of Ordnance, 1st class in charge of the Arsenal, Fort William,—for six months.

Capt P H Thomas, Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd class, having returned from furlough to Europe, will officiate as Sub-Asst Comsy Genl 1st Class, with effect from the 1st Nov 1873.

The undermentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :-

Surgn Maj Robert Sander Bateson, of the Medical Department, for two years.

The undermentioned Officers of the Royal Engineers, who has been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported his arrival on the date specified :—

Lieut H G Kundhart,—date of arrival at Forth William, 30th Nov 1873.

Lieut Col William Abercrombie Dick, B S C, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the 10th June 1873, subject to her Majesty's approval.

Lieut Col Herbert Henderson James, B S C, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the 14th Sept 1873, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut W J Le Breton, B S C, Depy Controller, P W Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Depy Controller, P W Accounts, in the office of the Acct Genl, P W Department, in room of Mr Newman, officiating as Asst Acct Genl, or until further orders.

Mr P W Dangerfield, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, Neemuch (State) Railway, has passed the examination in the native languages according to the departmental standard.

Mr H B Molesworth is appointed to the P W Department as an Asst Engr, 3rd Grade, and posted to the Northern Bengal (State) Railway.

Mr W R S Jones, Depy Supt and Mechanical Engineer, Rookee Workshops, is appointed to the P W Department as an Ex Engr of the 4th Grade, and posted to the N-Wn Provinces Irrigation Branch.

Mr T Login, Ex Engr, 1st Grade, and Offg Supg Engr, Punjab, is promoted to Supt Engr, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 18th of Oct 1873.

Mr A R Becher, Offg Depy Controller of P W Accounts, Punjab is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the date on which he may have availed himself of it.

Lieut T B B Savi, R E, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, and Actg 2nd Dep Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railway at Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as Depy Consulting Engineer, Calcutta, until the return of Captain Wallace, R E, or until further orders.

Mr W de W Peel, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is posted to Bengal, instead of the Punjab Irrigation Branch, as previously notified.

Maj J G Forbes, R E, Supt Engr, 3rd Grade, N W Provinces is transferred to the Punjab Irrigation Branch.

Mr F F Hensley, Asst Supt of Telegraphs 3rd Grade, is appointed to the P W Department, as a tempy Asst Engr of the 3rd Grade, and posted to Bengal for employment on famine relief works.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 1st December 1873.

Capt S P T Nicholl, H M's 33rd Foot, doing duty at the Wellington Depot, will rejoin his Regt at Cannanore by the most expeditious route, on duty at the public expense.

With reference to G O C C 20th November 1873, page 423, Surgeon-Major B Hinde and Surgeons C Murtagh and J A Clery, M. B., are to travel expeditiously at the public expense.

So much of G O C C 10th ultimo, page 410, directing the transfer of Col Cookson, Cavalry, from Bellary to Secunderabad, is cancelled.

Capt H C Davies, from offg 1st Wing Sub, 9th N I, to 1st Wing Sub, 9th N I, Capt H G Symons from offg 1st Wing Sub, 13th N I to 1st Wing Sub, 13th N I, Capt A J Howes from offg 1st Wing Sub, 20th N I to 1st Wing Sub, 20th NI, and Capt A G Hutchins, from Ag 2nd Wing Sub, 36th N I, Adjt, 36th N I.—With effect from 1st Jan 1874, vice Cheke, Warrington, Grant, and Dixon who vacate.

Capt E G Dixon, from on promotion to General duty, Bangalore.

Col W N Pace, from General duty, Mercara, to General duty, Cannanore.

Surgn Maj J Davidge, from Depot Wellington, to doing duty 43rd Regt—To proceed in Medical charge of Head Quarters to camp of Exercise.

Surg Maj C H Girand, from G-18 Royal Arty Bellary, to medical charge, Depot, Remandroog.

Surg Maj E A Gibbon, from d d Depot Remandroog, to medical charge G-18 R A Bellary, when relieved by Dr Girand.

Surg G E Will, from B-20 R A., Trichinopoly, to Medical charge, detachment 1-21 Fusiliers, Trichinopoly.

Surg W J Fawcett, M B, from d d European details, Trichinopoly to medical charge of B Battery 20th Brigade R A.

ORDERS BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Mr. R Logan, Asst Comr, reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties at Bilaspur on the 18th ultimo, before noon.

Mr. W Munton, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Sambulpur, is transferred to Raipur.

Capt H B Jacob, Inspr of Schools, reported his arrival at Nagpur on the 2nd instant, afternoon. Captain Jacob is posted to the Southern Circle.

Mr. D Carnduff, Inspr of Schools, Southern Circle, on being relieved by Capt Jacob, is appointed to the charge of the Northern Circle.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Rev M E ills, Offg. Chaplain of Jabalpur from the 14th instant, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Revd M E Mills on his return from privilege leave will relieve the Rev G T Carruthers of the Nagpur Chaplaincy.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet
United Kingdom	Dec. 15	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 15	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 12	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Australian	,, 13	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 16	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 22	5-30 P.M.	6 30 P.M.
Zanzibar		5-30 P.M.	6 30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the remainder of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

		7 P.M.			7 P.M.
Monday	Dec.	15	Monday	Dec.	29
,,		22			

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Date of departure from Bombay of the next Australian Mail Steamer—

Saturday .... Dec. 13

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below.—

Regular date.			*Supplemental date.*	
Monday	Dec.	22	Monday	Dec. 29

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Dec. 16	Tuesday	Jan. 13
,,	,, 30		

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

Dec. 1873.	19th Dec. 1873.	26th Dec. 1873.
*12th	22nd ,, ,,	29th ,, ,,
15th ,, ,,		

* Persian Gulf steamers.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st December and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	12-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal and all post towns on the northern line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12 noon; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo under. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 3 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM
HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT,
LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are
Messrs. P. ORR and SONS..........Madras.
Messrs. MADELEY & Co..........Calcutta.
Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co. ....Deccan Hall, Secunderabad, Deccan.

To avoid imposition all Optics have his Name and Address on them.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—December 2nd, at Khagoul, Dinapore, the wife of Mr. Chas. Clarke, E. I. R. Zananesh, of a daughter.

LOCKE—November 30th, at No. 6, London Street, Calcutta, the wife of H. H. Locke, Esq., of a daughter.

STUART—November 29th, at Calcutta, the wife of Charles Stuart, of a daughter.

DEATH.

PEACOCK—November 30th, at No. 7, Middleton Street, Calcutta, Christine, the beloved wife of F. B. Peacock, Esq., aged 29 years.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1873.

IN the speech with which he wound up the debate on the Land Revenue Bill for the North-Western Provinces, Lord Northbrook defined the policy of the Government of India towards the owners and occupiers of land in these words :—"Our policy, as is well known, "is that, while we do not desire to give up the "fair right of the State to the land revenue, we "think it essential to the prosperity of the "country that in settlements of land revenue "moderation should be exercised, and that those "settlements should leave the proprietors of the "land as well as the cultivators as far as possible "in a condition of prosperity and independence." This brief statement is more to the purpose than many long-winded dissertations on the theory of rent and the indefeasible rights of the State-landlord. It condenses into a few lines the expression of the great principle which has uniformly guided the most enlightened of the English rulers of India in framing laws for the settlement of the land revenue—the principle that the assessment ought to be fixed at a minimum in order to give the people the greatest possible interest in cultivating the soil to the best advantage. It stands to reason that the agricultural class can feel no attachment to rulers under whom they have no security of tenure, and that they must be unwilling to invest capital in the improvement of the land so long as a greedy Government looks on with watchful eye, ready to seize the firstfruits of their enterprize. Harsh land laws, therefore, tend to make the most numerous and useful class of the population of India politically discontented, and at the same time to limit production by discouraging the employment of fresh capital in agriculture; while a liberal policy is not only economically advantageous because it stimulates production, but it must have in India the same political result it has had in France, where the possession of the fee-simple of the soil by the peasantry has made them dread nothing so much as a change of Government. Lord Northbrook's speech, then, leaves nothing to be desired, if only we can be certain that its spirit will be embodied in the acts of settlement officers.

The Viceroy himself seems to have no misgivings on this head. "We rely," he says, "upon settlement officers to carry out these "principles." So far, however, as Bombay is concerned, we do but give utterance to a very widespread feeling when we say that this confidence is misplaced. The Revenue Survey Department of this Presidency is distrusted by the people, for the very reason that its operations of late years have been directed to the undoing of the noble work of conciliation begun by Mountstuart Elphinstone when the rackrented and poverty-stricken districts that had formed the Peishwa's territory were annexed to the British dominions, and completed by the framers of the assessments made under the new survey thirty years ago. The Survey Department of our day is no longer influenced by the generous policy of its founders, whose chief aim was to secure if they could to the cultivators of Western India the advantage of holding their ground at the lowest rent consistent with the absolute necessities of the State. The model Revenue Survey man of our day scorns these old traditions of liberal and farsighted statesmanship. His one duty, he considers, is to raise his credit with a Government ever craving for more revenue by screwing up the assessment of every field to such a point as will leave the occupier little more than a bare subsistence to depend upon. A writer who may be regarded as the oracle of these bigoted officials had the audacity a few years ago to place it on record as his mature opinion that the Indian cultivator can only be induced to do his duty to the land by having his rent raised, and it may be said without exaggeration that this hateful spirit animates, in a greater or less degree, many zealous public servants whose reputation for ability stands high, and who will be shocked to be told that their zeal is ruining the character of the Government in the estimation of the people.

Mr. B. H. Ellis, himself a revenue officer of proved capacity, now proposes to withdraw the only check on the excessive fondness of the Survey Department for high assessments, by taking away from the Civil Courts throughout this Presidency "their right of jurisdiction in matters relating to the land revenue." We cannot wonder at the alarm excited by the Bill which Mr. Ellis has brought forward in the Viceregal Council to effect this purpose. It is only necessary to study the report of the case on which Mr. Ellis founds his demand for an interference with the ordinary course of law, in order to convince oneself of the dangerously wide scope of the powers the Legislature is now asked to entrust to the men whose business it is to assess and collect the land revenue. The High Court was called upon to give judgment in a suit brought by the holder of some land in the Rutnagherry Collectorate against the Collector and the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey. The issue to be tried was whether or not a certain piece of land had been fairly assessed, in accordance with the terms of a section of the Land Revenue Act of 1865. Chief Justice Westropp and Justices Gibbs and West admitted that the Court had no power to limit any assessment that did not violate the provisions of the Act, but they were also clearly of opinion that it lay within the jurisdiction of the Court to determine what was and what was not a legal assessment. Now, there is an express provision in sect. 25 of the Act that land shall be assessed by the Survey Officer "*under such general and "local rules as may be in force in the survey "under his charge*;" and the High Court, finding on inquiry that according to all former practice under both the Peishwa's rule and our own the amount of assessment on land of the quality described in the suit never exceeded one-sixth of the gross annual produce, decreed that the Survey Officer would act illegally if he exceeded this limit. It is evident, therefore, that the High Court only claimed to be the *interpreter* of the law. What Mr. Ellis, then, wishes is to make the Survey Officer not merely the assessor of land revenue according to principles laid down by the Legislature, but the sole interpreter of the meaning of regulations intended to secure fair treatment for the ryot. To use a familiar phrase, the tax-gatherer is to be made judge in his own cause. It will be left to him to say what are "the general and "local rules" restraining his power in each district; and there will be no independent tribunal to prevent him from declaring that these rules mean exactly what he chooses they should mean, and that they justify him in doubling or trebling the assessment on any piece of land from which the cultivator gets a comfortable living.

The present Viceroy is hardly the man to sanction a Bill the object of which appears to be to turn into ridicule Mr. Fitzjames Stephen's favourite boast, that "the Reign of Law" has been established throughout British India. The operation of the Bill, supposing it to be passed into law, would be oppressive enough, even in cases resembling that to which we have already referred. But it is obvious that the withdrawal of the jurisdiction of our Civil Courts in matters relating to the land revenue might also be taken advantage of by the Survey Department to cover still more flagrant violations of the rights of private property. There is still, we believe, before the High Court the celebrated Canara Land Case, in which holders of land in Canara have appealed against the attempt of executive officers of the Bombay Government to bring within the working of the thirty years' lease system land which it is contended was assessed to the revenue on a permanent settlement by Sir Thomas Munro at the beginning of this century. We were threatened with an action for contempt of Court when we dared to say a few words about this case eighteen months ago, but it would really now appear as if the Bombay Government dared not come before its own High Court to justify the proceedings of its servants in Canara. Can any one doubt what would be the effect of a law forbidding the High Court to discuss the merits of the Canara Land Case, and handing the appellants over to the tender mercies of the Survey Department? Even Mr. Ellis can hardly have persuaded himself that to give revenue officers arbitrary power to convert a body of landed gentry into farmers holding their land by thirty years' leases is one of the best means by which benevolent rulers can make the agricultural population of India contented and prosperous. Lord Northbrook says he himself "would not agree with any in-"terference with the rights of property unless "the strongest political reasons were established "as the ground of such interference." The political reasons, in this instance, are all against interference; yet Mr. Ellis would let any subordinate officer of the Survey Department trample on rights of property in Bombay.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE publish this morning the (it is to be hoped) final deliverance of the Bombay Government on the subject of the Elphinstone estate docks. Our Government, as usual, dies hard, and is of the same opinion still as to the desirability of having only a little dock in the first instance, no matter what may be said on the other side; but this is of less consequence, inasmuch as the Government of India has taken the matter into its own hands, and intends to carry out Mr. Kittredge's project, with or without the consent of the local Government. Colonel Macdonald very properly renews the protest against loading our trade with heavy dues; but our Government ought to have thought of all these things before it bought the Elphinstone property.

ACCORDING to the *Indian Statesman*, our "prudent and enlightened" Town Council has now before it a scheme to "secure for the city a consolidated revenue from indirect taxation." It might be inferred from this description of Mr. Pedder's financial proposals that the Municipal Commissioner wants to tax still more heavily the necessaries of life in Bombay in order to give some further relief to those poor house-owners who, according to the notable argument recently invented by the opponents of the house-tax, are much worse off, though they live without working on the income derived from the rent of their houses, than the people who have no house property at all. Mr. Pedder does not, however, we believe, wish to give practical effect to the ironical suggestion of a well known citizen, who remarked, when the house-tax was reduced by one per cent., that he was surprised at the moderation of the landlords, and that, as Mr. Tucker had put into their hands the whole power of directing municipal affairs in Bombay, they were acting most generously and with great self-denial in not abolishing the house-tax altogether. Mr. Pedder's object, and it is a good one, is to ascertain what fixed proportion the various taxes ought to bear to one another in a well-organized and definitive system of taxation; and, as a leading feature of his scheme is to strike by a direct licence or income tax the wealthy dealers who at present pay hardly anything into the Municipal treasury, it is incorrect to assert that his aim is to obtain a "consolidated revenue from indirect taxation." The Bombay Town Council has been engaged for three days in settling this re-arrangement of the Municipal fiscal system, and the result will probably be sent to the newspapers in the shape of a few brief and bare resolutions a week hence. But the fact that fiscal arrangements of a nature so important to the entire community are being made with the knowledge of the councillors only induces us to insist, as we have several times thought of doing before, that the public interests demand that the Council should allow its proceedings to be reported by representatives of the press. At the first meeting of the councillors after their election, we believe the question whether reporters should be admitted to their meetings was brought before them and negatived. What reasons were given for this decision, we know not, and it would, we know, be the height of uncharitableness to say in this instance "they love the darkness," &c., but really, when we look at the individual names of these town councillors, we are astonished that collectively they have determined that they shall have no interlopers to let their constituencies and the general public know what they are about. It ought, we imagine, to be sufficient for us to ask what harm there can be in the reporting of the proceedings of the Council; but we would point out that the Town Council have matters almost entirely in their own hands, that it is only in respect to the larger public questions that interference is to be looked for at the hands of the Corporation, and that therefore municipal affairs are being managed by a sort of secret committee, which gives the public almost no opportunity of knowing what is being done by it. It is ridiculous to say that the bare resolutions which are sent at intervals to the papers by the town clerk give the public all requisite information as to the work performed by the Council; we are merely given the resolutions without any of the reasons that have induced the Council to resolve; we have only the skeleton, which gives us scarcely any idea of what the body should be. Good and sufficient reasons are no doubt given for many of the resolutions, but others may be carried by sheer force of numbers, notwithstanding the most conclusive arguments in opposition; and we are certain that the public would in most cases like to hear a little of the history of the resolutions that are entered in the formal record of the Council's proceedings, and that we are justified in demanding in their name that we be given an opportunity of supplying this information.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AMERICA AND CUBA.

WASHINGTON, 9TH DECEMBER.

Congress is supporting the Cabinet in refusing to recognise the belligerency of the Cubans. Generals Sickles has resigned: his conduct is disapproved of.

LONDON, 9TH DECEMBER.

The British exports from the United Kingdom for the past month amount to £20,000,000, showing a decrease of £2,525,000. The total imports amount to £30,000,000.

A deputation from the Health Commission waited yesterday on Mr. Stansfield with the object of urging on Government the necessity of legislating to stop the importation of spurious teas. Mr. Stansfield promised to give the matter his earnest consideration.

LONDON, 8TH DEC., AFT.

The London cotton market to-day closed very dull.

In the Liverpool cotton market to-day prices are barely supported; arrivals are 1/16d. lower. Surats heavy.

Fair Dhollera .... 5⅜d.

Money is in moderate demand.

3 per cent. Consols .... 92⅛.
5 do. Rentes .... 93¼.
Bar Silver .... 58.

The Bombay Mails of the 17th and the heavy Mails of the 10th ultimo, via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day.

The s. s. Abbottsford has passed through the Suez Canal, outward bound.

Arrival—Timor.

WE learn from a telegram received through Reuter last night, from Calcutta, that since the first apprehension of famine in Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir George Campbell, postponed his resignation and has placed himself in the hands of the Viceroy so long as his services may be required.

THE telegraph announces that the Turkish troops have evacuated Lahej and Shuka. The country is cleared of Turks between Lahej and Taiz.

THE question so long believed to be undecided, of assembling a Camp of Exercise at Bangalore, has at length been definitely settled, and the details have been published in General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, full particulars of which will be found in another column.

THE Government of India have sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 44,438 for the protective works in connection with the Madras railway bridge over the Naggery River on the north-west line. The Government have also expressed their satisfaction at the expected saving of over two lakhs of rupees on the original estimates for the protective works of the Palar, Ponney and Cortelliar bridges.

THERE was a Badminton tournament at Lucknow on Friday evening in the Wingfield Park under the direction of Sir George and Lady Couper. Four prizes were given, and were won, the first, a gold *negligé* by the Hon'ble Miss Baring, with whom was Colonel Fane; the second, a gold brooch by Mrs. DeMontmorency; the third, a gold bracelet by Mrs. Barrett; and the fourth, a pair of earrings by Mrs. Gibson. There were 52 competitors in all.

AN incident of the Commander-in-Chief's visit to Nynee Tal is related by a correspondent of the *Mofussilite*:—"While visiting the married barracks, near the lake, Lord Napier's attention was attracted by the singing of the children of the infant school—in a small school-room recently built,—under the school-mistress, Mrs. Wrightson. His Excellency proceeded to the school-room and, after listening with much pleasure, asked them to sing 'God save the Queen.' The school-mistress said they could not sing that but could sing 'The Prince of Wales.' This did not satisfy the good and loyal old Chief, who said it was not yet time for the Prince of Wales, and insisted on having God Save the Queen. As the children could not sing it he requested they should be immediately instructed in it, and promised them a holiday and a feast as soon as they could do so."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY was to arrive at Allahabad last night by special train, but would not leave his carriage until this morning. It had not been settled, the *Pioneer* tells us, at what hour he was to leave this evening. Original plans, however, have been modified to some extent, as His Excellency intends after all to visit the Soane works. During the few days that this visit will occupy, the Hon'ble Miss Baring will remain in Allahabad as a guest of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, whose departure from the station will be postponed till Friday evening. The Viceroy's party will consist of the following persons :—The Hon'ble Miss Baring; Miss Foulkes; Colonel Earle, Military Secretary, and Mrs. Earle; Mr. Aitchison, Foreign Secretary; Captain Henderson, Under-Secretary, Foreign Department; the Hon'ble F. Baring, A. D. C.; Captain Hope, A. D. C., and Dr. and Mrs. Barnett.

THE *Pioneer's* correspondent telegraphs from Roorkee that on Friday there was a march past on the Artillery Brigade ground. A very heavy cavalry picquet was posted north of Imlee; three regiments between the Sipiwalla and Rutmoo; the 11th Hussars beyond the canal, with videttes on the ridge overlooking Rutmoo valley; picquets guarding the Canal. The Brigade who were out were connected with Imlee by field telegraph. As the Cavalry advanced, the Infantry again practised a frontal attack with alterations of detail suggested by previous experiments. Sunday was a holiday throughout the camp. During the present week attacks on shelter trenches in the new tactical formation will be continued, but by larger bodies and supported by artillery. Every afternoon each brigade will detail a regiment for outpost duty during the succeeding night to protect two imaginary bivouacs. The Commander-in-Chief is expected about the 11th.

THE attention of the Government of Bengal is directed to the advisability of husbanding fodder for cattle, in the distressed districts, by a communication from the Government of India. The records of past famine, it is pointed out, show the loss of cattle to have always been so severe as to amount to a serious diminution of the agricultural capital of the district and even to cripple the sowing operations of the ensuing season. Moreover, it is suggested that the want of cattle for draught purposes in conveying grain to the interior will, in the event of great mortality, be severely felt, and, under the circumstances, it is thought that it would be well to issue instructions to local officers to use every precaution to prevent as much as possible the waste of rice stubble, and that any surplus might be cut and stacked for future use. The cutting and stacking, even, is pointed out as a means of providing work for those who are idle, owing to the cessation of harvesting operations. It is also stated that should taccavee advances be found necessary to be granted to agriculturists for the feeding and preserving their cattle in time of pressure, the Government of India will sanction such advances by the district officers under special rules to be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor. A memorandum on the care and feeding of cattle in seasons of drought by Mr. J. H. B. Hallen, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Ghazeepore, is referred to as likely, from its practical character, to be found useful by local officers.

A REPORT issued by the Financial Department respecting the working of the money order system for the year 1872-73, shows that at the close of the year there were 300 offices in existence, which was 54 less than the number at the close of the previous year: this deficiency is accounted for by the closing of a number of offices where the transactions were insignificant. The number of orders issued, 269,435, exceeded that of the former year by 18,222, or 7·25 per cent., and the amount of the orders issued was Rs. 1,29,31,632, being Rs. 4,07,515, or 3·25 in excess of the amount during the former year. The number of orders paid, 268,268, amounting to Rs. 1,29,37,545, exceeded that of the year 1871-72 by 17,527, of the value of Rs. 3,80,058, or 7 per cent. in number and 3 per cent. in amount in excess. The revenue of the Department was Rs. 1,55,531, being Rs. 6,231, or 4·18 per cent., in excess of that of the previous year. The charges were Rs. 4 765 or 5·74 in excess, while the net profit, Rs. 67,612, was greater by Rs. 1,432 than that of the preceding year. These facts the Government resolution considers are generally satisfactory, but attention is called to the fact that the charges debited to the Department are not exhaustive, as they make no allowance for rent of Government buildings, interest on capital employed, superintendence, cost of moving funds, or leave allowances and pensions, and it directs that in future 25 per cent. upon the cost of superior establishments and twelve per cent. upon that of inferior establishments should be added to this item for the future. It is further remarked that it is not necessary attempt to put the other items into figures, but if they are borne in mind, it will appear very doubtful whether it would be worth while, to keep up the Department, for the net revenue that it yields. The surplus in 10½ years without reckoning any of the omitted items is only Rs. 3,93,400, which is but a small set-off against the not inconsiderable risks involved in the operations of the Department. The annual profit is, however, constantly, though slowly, increasing.

THE VICEROY AT LUCKNOW.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LUCKNOW, 6TH DECEMBER.

THE Talookdars' fête, so much looked forward to and discussed during the last few days, took place last night within the grand square of the Kaiser Bagh, and was attended with an amount of success which those who have had an opportunity of seeing the manner in which similar festivals are conducted scarcely expected. As it became generally known that in the course of the evening an address would be presented by the assembled Talookdars to the Viceroy within the walls of the Baradurrie—the handsome little building situated in the centre of the open square of the Kaiser Bagh proper—an additional interest was attached to the proceedings, and there was consequently a very large demand for tickets of admission by applicants whose claims could not well be overlooked. By half-past nine a very large number of natives had assembled in the square, the buildings round which were brilliantly illuminated by thousands of little "chiragh" lights which twinkled through the net work scaffolding employed in putting them up somewhat in the same manner, but as a matter of course not quite so brilliantly, as the eyes of the fair houris of the King's harem must erstwhile have done from the same walls when it was Royal Cæsar's pleasure to have some "high falutin" in the square beneath. Inside the principal hall of the Baradurrie a large number of Europeans, civil and military (amongst whom were many ladies), and about 200 Talookdars were assembled. About 10 o'clock in the evening His Excellency the Viceroy's carriage drove up to the principal entrance, his arrival being greeted by a suppressed cheer from the native multitude, and by a pair of European lungs far off in the crowd, which intimated in rather hoarse defiant accents that the owner of them was particularly anxious for Lord Northbrook's welfare. The Viceroy was accompanied by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon. Miss Baring, Colonel and Mrs. Earle, Sir George and Lady Couper, and other gentlemen of the Staff, and was received at the entrance by one or two of the leading Talookdars, who conducted His Lordship to the chair of State placed for him at the top of the large hall, which was now completely filled. On the Viceroy taking his seat Ameer Hoosein Khan, the secretary to the Talookdars' Association, proceeded to read the address to His Excellency in the vernacular, which many listened to with apparently absorbing interest, but which few, excepting the Talookdars themselves, must have understood. The secretary, Hoosein Khan, however, subsequently read the English version of the address, which ran as follows :—

> May it please your Excellency,—We, the Talookdars of Oudh, beg to offer your Excellency a hearty and respectful welcome to the capital of this province. We have for many years earnestly wished to greet at Lucknow the representative of our gracious Sovereign, and to express to him in person how grateful we are to Her Majesty for the numerous substantial and lasting benefits conferred on us by the British rule. Our fond hopes have at last been realised, and our happiness knows no bounds in having the honour of paying our respects to your Excellency this night. Words cannot convey our deep sense of obligation to your Excellency for doing us the honour of accepting our invitation this evening.
>
> It will doubtless afford great pleasure to your Excellency to learn that security to life and property has been firmly established, and that order is preserved even in the remotest corner of Oudh. The laws introduced into this province have, in most cases, produced beneficial results, and the able and impartial administration of justice has inspired all classes of the people with perfect faith in the benevolent nature of the British Government. There is a firm belief in the minds of all classes of the native community that injustice shall never be permitted under the British rule, and that guaranteed rights and vested interests shall be inviolably maintained.
>
> Many social reforms have already been effected, and education is busy planting in the minds of our rising generation what, we trust, will prove the seeds of future progress.
>
> We are greatly beholden to your Excellency for the careful consideration bestowed on measures permanently affecting the prosperity of Oudh. Your Excellency's resolution in the matter of the Sardah Canal has been wise and judicious. If the measure as originally proposed had been carried into execution, a vast amount of money would have been expended, without securing a corresponding amount of benefit. We feared that the scheme would be productive of many evil consequences, and we accordingly ventured to submit to your Excellency our grounds of apprehension. We prayed your Excellency to reconsider the scheme, and withhold your Excellency's sanction to the construction of the canal. We are deeply indebted to Sir George Couper for kindly recommending our petition to the Supreme Government. Your Excellency has laid us under great obligations by graciously hearing our prayer.
>
> We have all good reason to be thankful to your Excellency for abolishing the Income-tax in particular, and generally for restoring the financial equilibrium of the Indian Empire.
>
> The deep interest taken by your Excellency in the welfare of our country, has endeared your Excellency's name to every inhabitant of Hindoostan. The measures adopted for the good of the country have materially benefited the people. The encouragement given to education, and the patronage extended to native merit, have called forth heart-felt praise from all classes of the people. We are exceedingly grateful to our beloved Queen for graciously sending to her Indian subjects a Viceroy endowed with all the noblest qualities of head and heart. We but give expression to the thoughts and feelings of our countrymen when we say that since the days of Lord Canning, no Viceroy and Governor-General has inspired all classes of the native community with so much confidence, and attachment to the benignant rule of our Sovereign. May God bless your Excellency with long life and prosperity.
>
> We would entreat your Excellency to assure Her Majesty, the Empress of Hindoostan, of our eternal gratitude and constant loyalty. Her Majesty reigns enthroned in the hearts of her Indian children and prayers for her long life and happiness are daily and hourly offered to the Almighty Throne by her faithful subjects in the Far East. In conclusion, we earnestly beg your Excellency to convey to our beloved Sovereign our long-wished-for and fervent prayer that Her Majesty, in addition to her numerous high titles, be graciously pleased to be called, in accordance with the immemorial usage of our country, "*Shahanshah-i-Hind Zil-i-Subhani.*"

The Secretary then handed a copy of the above address to His Excellency, who replied to it in the following terms :—

> I have had great pleasure in accepting your invitation to-night, and I shall convey to your Sovereign the sincere expressions of loyalty to Her Majesty, which are contained in the address which you have presented to me. The reasons which obliged me to postpone the Durbar which I had intended to hold are well known to you. I regret any disappointment that may have been felt in consequence, but the hearty welcome which you have given me, and the opportunity I have had of receiving you, have been as gratifying to me as if you had been accompanied with the retinue, and incurred the expenses, which are customary at a formal Durbar. I am glad to hear that you appreciate the measures which my predecessors in Council have enacted for this province. Many of you were present at the Durbar which was held by Lord Canning in the year 1859. He told you then that "so long as each one of you is a loyal and faithful subject and a just master, his rights and dignity as a talookdar will be upheld by every representative of your Queen." He said that "as the Government has been generous to you" you should "be generous to all those who hold under you down to the humblest tiller of the soil"; that you should "aid them by advances of money and by other indulgences to increase the productiveness of the land, and set them an example of order and obedience to your rulers." I hope that you will continue to fulfil your duties in the spirit of Lord Canning's advice, but I am

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sorry to find that there has of late years been more litigation in respect to rent than is consistent with sound relations between landlords and tenants. Sir George Couper has consulted you upon the best means of removing the causes of this litigation. Some of them may be beyond your control, but I rely upon you to assist in applying a remedy to a state of things which must be injurious to your own properties and to the public interests. Any suggestion for amending the law where it may be supposed to be in fault will receive the careful consideration of Government. I much regret that this province has suffered from bad harvests and cattle disease during the last three years, and that in some points the autumn crop has failed this year. I have authorised the Chief Commissioner to give such assistance as he may consider requisite after consultation with the local officers. You have alluded to the decision of Government not to proceed with the Sardah Canal. I hope that every encouragement will now be given to the construction of wells, for the value of well irrigation is great where the water, as in a great portion of Oudh, lies near the surface. You will, I know, hear with great regret that your Chief Commissioner, General Barrow, has been compelled on account of his failing health to resign his appointment and to give up the wish, which I believe was nearest to his heart, to see you once again. By his resignation, Her Majesty has lost the services of a wise administrator, and one who especially endeared himself to you by the cordiality of his intercourse with you, and by his anxiety to promote all your legitimate interests. Sir George Couper will succeed him as Chief Commissioner. He possesses the full confidence of the Government, and I am sure that in all questions which may arise you will, as has been your practice heretofore, communicate freely with him, and receive his advice, as being your true friend. You have been good enough to allude to me personally in terms which I feel I do not merit. My endeavour has been, since I arrived in this country, as representative of Her Majesty, to maintain the policy which has been pursued by my distinguished predecessors and to carry out the orders of the Queen, that her Indian Empire should be administered with due regard to the feelings and interests of all classes of her subjects. It is gratifying to me to find that the maintenance of these principles is recognised by the Talookdars of Oudh.

His Excellency's words were then rendered in the vernacular by Captain Henderson, Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, for the behoof of the assembled Talookdars. This business being concluded, Lord Northbrook and his party were then conducted to one of the other verandahs to witness the fireworks, which seemed to have been prepared on a very extensive scale, and were on the whole much more successful and brilliant than such exhibitions usually are. After remaining for some time in the balcony, the Viceroy returned to the hall, in the further apartment of which a supper table well stocked with the good things of life was laid out for the guests. The Viceroy and his party after a short stay returned to Camp, very much pleased, it was said, by the cordial and brilliant reception which he had met with from the Talookdars.

Early this morning Lord Northbrook, accompanied by the Hon. Miss Baring, Colonel and Mrs. Earle, and a portion of his staff, left for Fyzabad, and were expected to return in the evening. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was also reported to have accompanied them. Extensive and careful preparations were made by the Railway officials to ensure the Viceregal party a safe journey, and with this view it is said that a large number of qualified pointsmen were drafted from that portion of the line which carries the passenger traffic between Lucknow and Cawnpore, to work the points over which the Viceregal "special" had to pass. In the meantime you will ask what arrangements were made to secure the safety of the ordinary passenger trains? I don't know. Probably they were consigned to the care of a merciful Providence.

THE CHINCHWUD CAMP OF EXERCISE.

A correspondent sends us the following notes from the Camp :—

The brigades were all completed on Saturday evening, but, dreadful to narrate, Holy Mary's corps was late, owing to Mother Hubbard's jolly dogs in the dark walking off with their carriage. General Got-up had no end of a tommy show, at 11 A.M., on Sunday, the varied costumes of the British army being unfaithfully represented, the obsolete and new uniforms being so mixed up that they offered a most pleasing although incongruous contrast to the eye. One Camp officer, we are told, having invested in one new pair of socks, no doubt purposely left behind his straps, although their (the socks) appearance testified to the fact of his having forgotten to give a pass to his dhobie. We should recommend him on a similar occasion to require the attendance of the regimental barber, as the hairy adjuncts to his legs were not regimental.

Assistant Quarter-Master General Strawberrier so advantageously placed the out-posts, as to defy either friend or foe getting at them. Government need no more trouble itself about getting rid of a field officer by a bonus, as the ground over which they have to pass in going their rounds of the pickets is such as to provide a happy release for them from all sublunary cases. Colonel Holy Mary got into a khud, from which there was no return, and forgot, we grieve to say, to repeat his paters. We are credibly informed that a V. C. awaits the first field officer who may perform his rounds and return alive.

General Got-up, we are informed, congratulated Brigadiers Deal and Keimut on the intelligent and nice set of officers they had under them on this their maiden effort. We need hardly say that the Brigadiers reciprocated the compliment, but, having had but a biscuit with their hazirse and feeling more-ish, gracefully retreated on their *breakfasts*.

MONDAY, 8th December.

Pursuant to Divisional Orders the whole of the troops in Camp turned out at 5 A.M. this morning to be exercised under their respective brigadiers, but I must not omit to mention that last night outlying picquets were thrown out in drill order, carrying five rounds of blank ammunition. Inlying picquets were also warned and were located in their respective encampments, ready to turn out upon emergency. An order was promulgated yesterday evening prohibiting bugle calls or other unnecessary warning. I do not consider it necessary to describe the manœuvres of this morning; you have seen as much at the usual brigade parades in Poona during the last five years. The men were not served out with blank cartridges, and I have been informed that not a shot will be fired for the next week. Major-General Grant shook the dust from off the feet of his division this morning in a manner that denoted mischief. For upwards of three hours the men were under arms, and performed the several movements in capital style. I have frequently noticed the unnecessary length of time it takes to form line from column. Considerable time is lost in "dressing" the men. This is almost entirely owing to officers commanding companies allowing their men to "come up" in advance of the alignment, necessitating nearly the whole line to dress back a considerable distance, causing unsteadiness and confusion in the ranks. Much valuable time is lost in this way. The men are in too great a hurry to form up, causing a general officer to remark that, "cleanness of manœuvring is quite—if not more—requisite than unnecessary hurry." The skirmishing was extremely good, the "distances" being correctly observed. Napoleon I. never could understand why the English were so fond of line movements. He laughed to scorn the idea of our "thin red line" withstanding the shocks of his heavy cuirassiers and his massive columns of veterans, but he soon learned to his cost that column movements might frequently give place in line movement. Nearly the whole of the troops returned to Camp before eight o'clock "well satisfied" with their morning's work. The bands of the 2nd Division were massed together this morning and practised the quicksteps of the respective corps forming the division. Commanding officers appear very "sweet" upon marching past, though, with the exception of the 23rd inst., they will not have an opportunity of indulging in their favourite "movements." While I write this, the Sappers and Miners are busily engaged in road-making, they appear to have a good idea of their work, and are not afraid of it. The Royal Artillery were out this morning with their field pieces, and perform various evolutions with extraordinary rapidity and neatness. The Cavalry also were abroad, but I was not near enough to distinguished their movements. I observe that the *Deccan Herald* states that the troops which arrived in Camp on Saturday morning last, after marching twelve or fourteen miles, appeared rather forlorn and done up. Now I myself was present when the whole of the regiments marched in, and to say that they were "done up" is not correct. The 68th Regiment came in as "fresh as a daisy," and could have gone twice as far. In fact I never saw one man, except the individual of the "tight boots" whom I mentioned before the worse for the march, which, to say the most, was far from being a long one. Honour be to whom honour is due, I say, and hang the spiteful. Bye the yet, I was near forgetting a rather good thing that occurred yesterday. A lately imported "griffin," while strolling out upon the suburbs of the Camp, turned aside from the pathway into a pleasant-looking shady grove of trees. Glancing carefully around he drew from his pocket the revised edition of Field Exercise, and was very soon so deeply absorbed in its perusal that he failed to detect the presence of the enemy. Unfortunately so deeply interested was he in the volume, that he dropped off asleep. What followed I am not yet at liberty to divulge, suffice it to say that when the student awoke he found that instead of a bran new forage cap, he wore upon his head a bheestie's turban of gigantic dimensions, his face was tattoed in the approved New Zealand fashion, the drill book had become transformed into a pack of cards, and his moustache—the joy of his young life—were clipped to the very roots. How he managed to get to Camp without being seen I am unable to say, but he was the very picture of misery on parade this morning. Martial law commences from to-day, but I understand that, during the last few days, several of the camp followers have been soundly whipped, so that the monotony of camp life is relieved by an occasional "novelty." We are to have another brigade parade this evening at 5 o'clock, but I don't expect any other than a repetition of this morning's manœuvres. By to-morrow I trust to be in a position to give you an idea of what we may expect upon the condition of the brigade movements. And now a word or two in favour of the Commissariat. It cannot be denied that the effective working of an army in the field depends entirely on the soundness of its Commissariat and means of transport, and I feel assured that the troops at this Camp will have no cause to complain of the former, as it is superintended by one of the hardest working officers in India, Major VanHeythuysen, who is ably assisted by Conductor Bennett. The working details are so varied, and its ramification so many, that to a civilian it seems almost impossible to imagine that the food supplies of all kinds, &c., are arranged for and, what is more, delivered at proper time and place at the several lines, at the precise hour required. There is no bustle, everything seems to be carried on in a quiet and unobtrusive manner at the Commissariat Depot. I visited the cattle lines attached to the Camp last evening, and it was well worth going a long distance to see. There were, I was informed, about 1,120 animals of all kinds present, elephants, camels, mules, and bullocks. The lines were exceedingly clean, and everything appeared in apple-pie order. The whole of the arrangements have been made for the transport of the troops to Camp by Captain Saunders, of the Commissariat, who is also the Transport Officer. The warrant officer in charge of the cattle lines has no sinecure, as all orders for the supply of cattle have to be attended to personally by him, and the demands are by no means few in number, and it would, in my opinion, be hard to find two more energetic persevering officers for the work entrusted to them than Captain Saunders and Acting Conductor Crowe.

An accident occurred here this morning, which has been attended with more serious consequences. A boy attached to the Camp of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was bitten on the arm by a camel; the bone was so severely crushed, that the medical officer who examined it deemed it necessary to send the boy into Poona for treatment.—*Poona Observer.*

CAMP OF EXERCISE, BANGALORE.

General Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Head Quarters, Madras, 5th December 1873.

In continuation of G. O. C. C. dated 5th July, page 260, the following distribution of the Force to be assembled in the vicinity of Bangalore on the 5th January 1874, and appointments of Staff thereto, are published for the information of all concerned.

The Medical Officers detailed for the Camp will receive instructions from the heads of their respective Departments regarding the dates on which they should be present at Bangalore.

Staff Officers should be at the Camp not later than the 3rd January.

Head Quarter Staff.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir F. P. Haines, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief.
Lieutenant-Colonel Gough, Military Secretary.
Captain Kerr, Light Cavalry, A. D. C.
Major St. Hill, 18th Foot, A. D. C.
Brigadier-General R. C. Stewart, Adjutant-General.
Major Beresford, Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant General
Colonel Couchman, Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.
Colonel O'Connel, Staff Corps, Quarter Master General
Captain Onslow, Light Cavalry, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.
Colonel Fuller, R. A., Colonel on the Staff.
Captain F. W. Ward, R. H. A., Staff Officer, R. A.
Lieutenant Colonel Prendergast, R. E. V. C.
Captain Montgomerie, Staff Officer, R. E.

Medical Staff.

Deputy Surgeon-General Massy, C. B., Principal Medical Officer.
1st Division.—Surgeon-Major F. Holton, 48th Foot, Principal Medical Officer.
2nd Division.—Surgeon Major L. W. Stewart, Principal Medical Officer.
1st Division.—Surgeon Major E. A. Gibbon, Medical Charge of Field Hospital European Troops.
Surgeon Major E. S. Cleveland, Medical Charge of Field Hospital Native Troops.
2nd Division.—Surgeon Major W. S. Corbett, 107th Foot, Medical Charge of Field Hospital, European Troops.
Surgeon Major J. P. Nash, 107th Foot, Medical Charge of Field Hospital Native Troops.
Bangalore.—Surgeon Major C. Tydd, R. H. A., Medical Charge of General Hospital European Troops.
Surgeon Major A. Young, Medical Charge of General Hospital Native Troops.

Commissariat Staff.

Major Magrath, Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General.
Major Hawkes, Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
Captain Hewetson, Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General
Captain Laughton, Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

Provost Marshal's Department.

Provost Marshal, Head Quarters.—Lieutenant Colonel Lawford, Light Cavalry.
Assistant Provost Marshal, 1st Division.—Major Barnett Staff Corps.
Assistant Provost Marshal, 2nd Division.—Captain Ketchen, Light Cavalry.

Transport Department.

Baggage Master.—Lieutenant-Colonel Rose, Staff Corps.
Assistant Baggage Master.—Major Bishop, Staff Corps.
Assistant Baggage Master.—Captain Gordon, Light Cavalry.

Umpire Staff.

Umpires.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Umpire-in-Chief.
The Adjutant General.
The Quarter Master-General.
Colonel Fuller, R. A.
Colonel Bruce, Royal Horse Artillery.
Lieutenant-Colonel Prendergast, R. E., V. C.
Lieutenant-Colonel Dynely, Madras Light Cavalry.
Assistant Umpires.—Will be named at a later date.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE BY SEPARATE ARMS FOR PRELIMINARY EXERCISE.

Cavalry Brigade.

Colonel Prettejohn, C. B., 18th Hussars, Commanding.
Riding Master Hodgins, 18th Hussars, A. D. C.
Major Goldie, 16th Lancers, Brigade Major.

	Officers.	Men.	Horses.
18th Hussars	18	310	389
4th Light Cavalry	10	248	250
Total...	28	558	639

Artillery Brigade.

Colonel Bruce, Royal Horse Artillery, Commanding.
Captain M. G. Browne, Royal Artillery, Adjutant.

	Officer.	Men.	Guns.	Horses.
C Baty, (C Brig.) R. H. A.	7	146	6	189
C " 9th " R. A.	5	131	6	110
G " 18th " " "	5	133	6	110
B " 20th " " "	5	114	6	110
C " 20th " " "	7	123	6	110
	22	665	30	629

Sappers and Miners, and Signallers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Prendergast, R. E., V. C., Commanding.
Lieutenant G. Henry, R. E., Adjutant.
Captain H. R. Mead, R. E. } Attached
Captain R. Thompson, R. E. } Attached
Captain C. H. P. Christie, R. E. } Attached
A, C, D, and F Companies. } Attached
Total . . . 16 Officers 499 Men.

INFANTRY DIVISIONS.

1st Infantry Division.

Divisional Staff.—Major-General Borton, C. B., Commanding.
Captain Shafto, R. A., A. D. C.
Lieutenant J. M. Gordon, 1-21st Fusiliers, A. D. C. (*extra*).
Major Arbuthnot, Light Cavalry, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieutenant Colonel Bolton, Staff Corps, Assistant Quartermaster-General.
Captain Kenny, Light Cavalry, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.
1st Infantry Brigade.—Brigadier General Macintire, C.B., Commanding.
Captain E. A. Wood, Staff Corps, A.D.C.
Major Winslowe, 1-21st Fusiliers, Brigade Major.

	Officers.	Men.
1-21st Fusiliers, Colonel Dalyell, Commanding	20	530
28th Regiment N. I., Colonel F. W. A. Robson, Commanding	7	486
30th Regiment N. I. Colonel C. E. M. Walker, Commanding	8	604
Total......	35	1,620

2nd Infantry Brigade.—Colonel W. G. Owen, 8th Regiment N. I., Commanding.
Lieutenant Caddell, 89th Foot, A. D. C.
Captain E. G. Dixon, Infantry, Brigade Major.

	Officers.	Men.
89th Foot, Lieutenant Colonel Thorp, Commanding	20	698
23rd Regiment N. I., Colonel J. R. Fulton, Commanding	7	429
36th Regiment N. I., Colonel G. A. Fulton, Commanding	8	428
Total......	35	1,555

Total of Division 82 Officers, and 3,175 men.

2nd Infantry Division.

Divisional Staff.—Major General Blake, Commanding.
Major Hands, Staff Corps, A. D. C.
Lieutenant Duthy, R. H. A., A. D. C. (*extra*).
Major Dyer, Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant General.
Captain Murray, 89th Foot, Assistant Quartermaster-General.
Captain R. S. Roberts, Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.
1st Infantry Brigade.—Colonel Knox Gore, Commanding.
Major E. M. Cherry, Light Cavalry, A. D. C.
Captain Bowlby, 48th Foot, Brigade Major.

	Officers.	Men.
48th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Travers, Commanding	22	600
4th Regiment N. I., Colonel W. Risch, Commanding	7	458
17th Regiment N. I., Colonel E. F. Waterman, Commanding	8	570
Total ...	37	1,628

2nd Infantry Brigade.—Brigadier-General Cooke Commanding.
Lieutenant W. Cooke, Staff Corps, A.D.C.
Captain W. L. Ranking, Staff Corps, 34th N. I., Brigade Major.

	Officers.	Men.
43rd Light Infantry, Major Smith, Commanding	20	482
19th Regiment N. I., Colonel A. Ritherdon, Commanding	8	594
38th Regiment N. I., Colonel E. A. Saunders, Commanding	7	588
Total ...	35	1,664

Total of Division 84 Officers and 3,292 men.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE WITH ALL ARMS COMBINED FOR FIELD MANŒUVRES.

1st Division.

Divisional Staff.—Major General Borton, C. B., Commanding.
Captain Shafto, R. A., A. D. C.
Lieutenant J. M. Gordon, 1-21st Fusiliers, A. D. C. (*extra*)
Major Arbuthnot, Light Cavalry, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieutenant-Colonel Bolton, Staff Corps, Assistant Quartermaster-General.
Captain Kenny, Light Cavalry, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.
Captain R. Thomson, R. E, Field Engineer.

Cavalry Brigade.—Colonel Prettejohn, C. B., 18th Hussars, Commanding.
Riding Master Hodgins, 18th Hussars, A.D.C.
Major Goldie, 16th Lancers, Brigade Major.
18th Hussars, C. Battery (C. Brigade) R.H. Artillery.
Field Batteries.—Lieutenant-Colonel Bradford, R. A., Commanding.
Captain J. F. Pierson, R. A., Adjutant.
C. 9th Brigade, R. A.; C. 20th Brigade, R. A.

Sappers and Miners, Signallers.—Lieutenant-Colonel Wetherall, Sappers and Miners, Commanding.
A- and C. Companies.

1st Infantry Brigade.—Brigadier General Macintire, C. B., Commanding.
Captain E. A. Wood, Staff Corps, A. D. C.
Major Winslowe, 1-21st Fusiliers, Brigade Major.
1-21st Fusiliers, 20th Regiment N.I, 30th Regiment N.I.

2nd Infantry Brigade.—Colonel W. G. Owen, 8th Regiment N. I., Commanding.
Lieutenant Caddel, 89th Foot, A. D. C.
Captain E. G. Dixon, Infantry, Brigade Major.
89th Foot, 23rd Regiment N. I., 36th Regiment N. I.

2nd Division.

Divisional Staff.

Major-General Blake, Commanding.
Major Hands, Staff Corps, A. D. C.
Lieutenant Duthy, R. H. A., A. D. C.
Major Dyer, Staff Corps, Asst. Adjt. Genl.
Captain Murray, 89th Foot, Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.
Captain R. S. Roberts, Staff Corps, Dy. Asst. Qr. Mr. General.
Lieutenant C. H. P. Christie, R. E., Field Engineer.
Cavalry.—4th Light Cavalry, Colonel Buchanan, Commanding.
Field Batteries.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Cookes, R.A., Commanding.
Captain A. H. Murray, R.A., Adjutant.
B.-20th Brigade, R.A.
G.18th Brigade, R A.
Sappers and Miners, Signallers.—Major Faber, R. E., Commanding.
D and F Companies.
1st Infantry Brigade.—Colonel Knox Gore, Commanding.
Major E. M. Cherry, Light Cavalry, A.D.C.
Captain Bowlby, 48th Foot, Brigade Major.
48th Foot, 4th Regiment N. I, 17th regiment N. I.
2nd Infantry Brigade.—Brigadier-General Cooke, Commanding.
Lieutenant W. Cooke, Staff Corps, A.D.C.
Captain W. L. Ranking, Staff Corps, Brigade Major.
43rd Light Infantry, 19th Regiment N. I., 38th Regiment N. I.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
ROBT. C. STEWART, Brigadier General,
Adjutant-General.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE AT ROORKEE.

Camp Bhugwanpore, 4th December.

Nothing very exciting going on at present. The troops go out daily from 9 or 10 A.M., until about 1 P.M. To-day the whole of the infantry was out and attacked an enemy entrenched. The new system of skirmishing, introduced by General Thesiger, was practised. It is said by good judges in camp to have two great advantages over the old Light Infantry drill. It is both simple and effective, and therefore likely to be adopted.

The troops continue in excellent health and spirits. The weather would be perfect, but for the power of the sun's rays in mid-day.

It is reported that the combined movements will commence from the third week; the Cavalry and Horse Artillery, from Imlee, coming in each day for the purpose. For the last fortnight the whole force will, it is reported, go out into flying camp, and manœuvre towards Futtehpore, assembling finally at Saharunpore, where the camp will break up.

The water-supply at Imlee is failing, but empty casks are being sunk in the wells by the Royal Engineers under Captain Blood, and, in this way, it is still hoped that sufficient water will be obtainable for another three weeks for drinking purposes, the Solanee river affording amply for the horses.

Major-General the Hon'ble Sir Henry Norman is expected in camp on Sunday next. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is to arrive on the 11th instant. His camp is partly in, and the whole is to be pitched immediately.

We are all pretty busy, except the Umpire Staff, who don't know what to do with themselves, poor devils, and are hunting about for tigers, and other game.—*Pioneer Correspondent.*

NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ADEN, 1st December.

I can send you no news from the seat of war, as the Camp of Observation at Lahej is called. The Turks, there, is no doubt, have a fairish strong force on the frontier and are still crowding. Orders have been received to arm the N. I. with the Snider, so that they may be on a more equal footing with the Turk, and the Arsenal is consequently busy. The General has been instructed to be firm, and that he will be backed up in whatever he does. The Camp is especially healthy, and the men are enjoying themselves very much. The water there is excellent and the vegetation abundant; fine trees and gardens, and for the followers of the rifle and gun, game is plentiful. Our little harbour presents a very warlike appearance. H. M. S. Wolverine and Growler, Bombay Marine Dalhousie and Kwangtung, two Turkish men-of-war, and a French gun-boat are all here, and the Glasgow is shortly expected. Last Friday was the scene of a scratch regatta, and from the list of the winning boats and the prizes given you will see that it was no failure. It was got up and carried through entirely by the spirit, push, and kindness of Captain Warner of the Dalhousie. He threw his ship open to all the ladies and sahibs, and entertained them most royally. Everybody, from the General downwards, was there. For those who sought pleasure on the light fantastic toe, the band of H. M.'s 105th played, and for those who courted it in the sterner realities of whist tables were furnished. Everybody declared it was a delightful outing and a complete success, and voted to their kind host the thanks of the station.

1st Race.—Sailing Gigs.—Prizes Rs. 15, 7, and 5. Entries, five. Winning—1, Kwangtung; 2, Growler; 3, Wolverine.

2nd Race.—Bring-rigged Boats.—Prizes Rs. 25, 12, and 10. Entries, seven. Winning—1, Dalhousie (first cutter); 2, Wolverine; 3, Dalhousie (second cutter).

3rd Race.—Fancy-rigged Boats.—Prizes Rs. 30, 15, and 7. Entries, four. Winning—1, Dalhousie (cutter rig); 2, Master Attendant (sliding gunter); 3, Wolverine (dandy).

4th Race.—Sailing Dinghies.—Prize Rs. 5. Entries, two. Winning—1, Wolverine.

PULLING RACES.

1st Race.—Four-oar Gigs.—Prize Rs. 10. Entries, two. Winning—1, Aden Coal Company.

2nd Race.—Six-oar gigs.—Prizes Rs. 14, 7, 5, and 5. Entries, five. Winning—1, Wolverine; 2, Kwangtung; 3, Parsee; 4, Quarantine.

3rd Race.—Cutters (natives).—Prizes Rs. 15, 12, and 6. Entries, four. Winning—1, Master Attendant's; 2, Dalhousie; 3, Kwangtung.

4th Race.—Cutters (Europeans).—Prizes Rs. 20 and 12. Entries, three. Winning—1, Wolverine; 2, Growler.

SOMALI RACES.

1st Race.—Five Oars.—Prize Rs. 10. Entries, two. Won by No. 17.

2nd Race.—Six Oars.—Prize Rs. 10. Entries, two. Won by No. 28.

Canoe Race.—Competitors to be in water alongside their respective canoes and to clamber in at starting signal.) Prizes Rs. 2, 2, and 1. Entries, seven. Winning—1, Lively; 2, Spritely; 3, Sambo.

Pleasure's ball has been most perfectly set rolling, and other parties and amusements are talked of. In fact it is whispered that some other name may be given to this place—a more appropriate one than A-den.

BOMBAY.

The Reverend H. P. Boerresen will give an address, on the Sonthal Mission, in St. Andrew's Church at 8 o'clock this evening.

Bhownuggur.—Mr. Veedyaram Motiram, who has passed the Subordinate Judge's examination, has been appointed *Sir Nyayadhis* (Chief Justice) in the Bhownuggur State.

The Association at Ahmedabad.—A large number of subscribers have joined the association lately started at Ahmedabad for the purpose of preventing infant marriages among Hindoos.

New Karbharee of Wullah.—We learn from one of the Ahmedabad papers that Mr. Girdhurlal Oolutram has been appointed Karbharee of Wullah, in Kattywar, in place of the late Mr. Keshowlal Bhugwanlal.

Marriage Ceremonies in the City of Poona.—Within three weeks about seven hundred and fifty marriage ceremonies have been performed in the City of Poona, most of the brides being eight years of age—*Poona Observer.*

A Charge of Theft.—Two Hindoos were charged the other day, before the Mamlutdar of Duskrohie, in Ahmedabad, with theft. They were convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each, and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each.

A Noted Thief.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, one Dhackoo Pandoo, a noted thief, was convicted of stealing a saree, belonging to one Clement DeAbreo, and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Incendiarism at Neriad.—The *Kaira Wartman* states that the Mahomedan who was arrested a few days ago at Neriad, on a charge of setting fire to three or four Government schools there, absconded from the custody of the police while being taken to jail.

It was stated in yesterday's *Indian Statesman* that Mr. G. W. Malins, Deputy Sheriff, intended to retire on 1st January, and had forwarded his application for a pension; and we have been requested to mention that the statement is altogether without foundation.

Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee.—This gentleman left for Baroda as Dewan to the Gaekwar on Sunday. A correspondent states that Colonel Phayre, the Resident at Baroda, received Mr. Dadabhai on Monday morning kindly and courteously, and promised him his best co-operation.

The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill.—With regard to the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill, a mofussil paper observes that it is one more instance of the policy of making Government officials all-powerful and the ryots helplessly dependent on and servile to them.

Suicide by Drowning.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled on Monday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Leeabai, a Jewish woman. The jury upon the evidence adduced returned a verdict that she had committed suicide by drowning herself in the Baboola tank.

Disadvantages of Infant Marriages.—A correspondent of a vernacular newspaper states that a young Parsee, who now attends one of our Colleges, intends to embrace Christianity. The reason assigned is that he was married by his parents while under age to a girl whom he does not now like.

Drunk and Disorderly.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, one Josiah Gordon Pectall, a vagrant, was charged before the Senior Magistrate with being drunk and disorderly in a public place. He was adjudged guilty, and being a confirmed drunkard, was fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

A Case for the Sessions.—The Senior Magistrate yesterday committed a Maratha named Rama Pandoo to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of committing theft in a building used as a human-dwelling, of gold and silver ornaments and currency notes, of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,000, the property of one Ramchund Jaychund, a turner in the Gun Carriage Department.

Found Drowned.—On Monday morning the body of a Hindoo named Ragoo Wittoo, aged about twenty-five years, was found floating on the surface of a tank in Dhakjee Purboo's Waree, Mount Road. It appears that the deceased was being sought for by his friend, to whom he stated on leaving home that he was going to the tank to bathe. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of accidental death by drowning was returned by the jury.

Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp.—It will be seen from our advertising columns that the members of the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club reproduce to-night, at the Grant Road Theatre, the above romantic drama founded on a story of the Arabian Nights' Entertainments. The first appearance of the play on Saturday last was attended with marked success; and it is believed that the extraordinary incidents that follow the motion of the magician's wand will maintain their hold on the native play-goers' minds for a long time to come.

The Hydraulic Lift.—The *Bombay Summachar* devotes a long leader to the notice of the final failure of the Hydraulic Lift at Hog Island. The authorities concerned in this costly work are accused of having acted in this matter in opposition to the sound advice of experience and the dictates of practical wisdom. They are also accused of perverse obstinacy and a reprehensible disregard of cautious economy, and of having wasted a large amount of public money on a project which is denounced as a great administrative blunder and a huge and astonishing folly.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT—WEDNESDAY, 8 P.M.
Hymn 67, Tune, Olivet—No. 220.
Hymn 69, Tune, Morning Light—No. 253.

THE BARODA COMMISSION.

We learn that the Commissioners are at present taking evidence with reference to the cause of the death of Bhow Scindhia, late Dewan to Khunderao Gaekwar, who, it will be remembered, met with his death in a suspicious manner, while under imprisonment.

The *Bombay Summachar* believes that there are many persons in Baroda, who know much about the present state of affairs there and are willing to give evidence before the Commission, but are restrained by fear of the officers of the Gaekwar. The *Summachar* recommends that the Resident should assure all witnesses that they will be protected by the British Government against any reprisals on the part of the Gaekwar's dependents.

Alluding to the appointment of a Commission at Baroda, to enquire into certain questions between the Maharaja and the British Government, the *Jam-i-Jamshed* hopes that the Commission will have power and instructions to enquire into some of the most grave charges against the present Gaekwar and his Darbar,—charges which the Durbar party denounces as foul lies, but which the opposite party asserts, with equal vehemence, are true,—and thus the public will know authoritatively what to believe and what not.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteriological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m., 12-3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

December.	Mean of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.: Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Wind: Movements in 24 hours.
	In.	O	O	O			O	O		Mls
1	29·927	79·3	67·1	63·3	·543	0·0	86·7	72·0	NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N.	306
2	·890	79·1	67·2	60·6	·549	1·0	87·4	69·8	NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N.	285
3	·911	81·1	69·3	63·2	·564	0·0	88·4	73·0	N, NE, ENE, NE, NW, NNW, ENE.	313
4	·902	79·0	69·9	65·5	·640	0·6	85·6	72·6	NE, NW, WNW, NW, NNW, N.	318
5	·911	77·1	67·9	63·2	·631	0·0	82·9	69·8	N, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.	193
6	·955	77·3	68·1	63·5	·635	0·0	84·5	69·9	E, ENE, W, WNW, NW, NNW, N.	199
7	·950	76·2	67·2	62·5	·636	1·0	83·2	67·5	N, NE, NW, NNW, N.	257

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The barque David Auterson, 255 tons, Captain F. Nance, will sail to-day in ballast for Cochin.

The s.s. Pearl, 366 tons, Captain C. Doert, sailed yesterday for Coast and Kutch with a general cargo and 105 deck passengers.

The s.s. Oorun, 162 tons, Nacoda arrived here yesterday from Kutch with a general cargo and 138 deck passengers.

The brig Amazad, 107 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mozambique (September 28th) with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Columbian, 1,417 tons, Captain E. G. Stead, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with the extra China mail and the following cargo:—100 chests opium, 494 bales cotton, 20 cwts. E teeth, and sundries.

The ship Statelie, 1,075 tons, Captain J. Logan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (November 8th) with a cargo of timber, and Captain Stepney as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finley, Muir, and Co.

The s.s. Sir J. R. Carnac, 95 tons, Captain B. J. MacNeill, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Rutnaghery—Mr. Potts; and 27 deck passengers for different ports.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Lombardy, 1,726 tons, Captain E. M. Gillson, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant, from London (November 8th), calling at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Aden, via the Canal, with 6,666 packages merchandize and the following passengers:—

From London—Colonel and Mrs. Lyons, Miss Lyons, Mrs Wake and child and European female servant, Mrs. Chapman and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Milman, two infants, and European female servant, Mrs. Taylor and two Misses Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Wicks and infant, Mr. Lockett, Mr. Nimmo, Mr. F. Mody Mr. O. Weyton, Mr. Rainier, Colonel Smith, C.B., Mrs. Smith and native male servant, Mrs. Harrison, Mr. T. Wild, and ten native servants ex Delhi from Aden.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water: Time.	High Water: Height.	December.	Low Water: Time.	Low Water: Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
3 23 m	4 3	Wednesday ... 10	9 43 m	1 11
3 16 a	1 4		9 14 a	3 1
4 5 m	3 7	Thursday 11	10 39 m	2 1
4 18 a	1 1		10 8 a	2 1
4 50 m	3 3	Friday 12	11 36 m	2 6
5 34 a	1 2		11 18 a	1 7
5 43 m	3 2	Saturday 13	......	......
6 51 a	1 6		0 33 a	3 0
6 46 m	3 1	Sunday 14	0 37 m	1 6
8 0 a	2 4		1 23 a	3 8
1 57 m	5 10	Monday......... 8	8 3 m	2 6
1 38 a	2 9		7 53 a	5 6
2 42 m	5 0	Tuesday......... 9	8 22 m	2 0
2 27 a	2 0		8 35 a	4 3

Moon—Last Quarter, 12th, 2h. 44m. A.M.

THE ELPHINSTONE ESTATE.

Marine Department, Bombay Castle, 8th December 1873.

Letter from the Secretary to the Board of Trustees, Bombay Port Trust, No. 585, dated 17th October 1873.

Forwards report of the Committee on Wet Docks, with a dissent therefrom by Colonel Ballard, C. B., R. E., and Col. Hancock, R.E., and copy of a Resolution by the Trustees, requesting Government to grant the money required to carry out the entire scheme for the Elphinstone Dock and the Musjid Basin, free of interest, until the works are completed.

Letter from the Secretary to the Board of Trustees, Bombay Port Trust, No. 586, dated 17th October 1873.

Forwards a protest by the Honourable Mr. Ravenscroft against the decision arrived at by a majority of the Trustees on the question of Wet Docks and Tidal Basins.

Letter from the Secretary to the Board of Trustees, Bombay Port Trust, No. 698, dated 7th November 1873.

Forwards a letter from Messrs. Henry, Bythell, LeMesurier and Hall, on the subject of the Honourable Mr. Ravenscroft's protest as regards the effect of closed Docks on the health of the town and shipping.

Letter from the Secretary to the Board of Trustees, Bombay Port Trust, No. 711, dated 11th November 1873.

Forwards the report of the Medical Committee, Drs. Smith, Weir, and Blaney, on the sanitary aspect of the proposed Docks.

Letter from the Secretary to the Board of Trustees, Bombay Port Trust, No 729, dated 12th November 1873.

Forwards a memorandum by Mr. Kittredge on the subject of the proposed Docks.

Two memoranda by the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, dated 12th November 1873.

Resolution.—The Government of India in their letter in the Public Works Department, No. 2-C, of the 2nd December last, relative to proposals submitted by Mr. Ormiston for the improvement of the Elphinstone estate, stated—"These proposals will of course require very careful examination before they are forwarded for the sanction of the Government of India. But assuming that Mr. Ormiston's views are declared to be sound, and that on enquiry there is good reason for believing that the works when completed will ensure an income sufficient to meet all working expenses and the interest on the cost of construction, and of the additional capital involved in the postponement of interest during the construction, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has expressed his readiness, with the concurrence of his colleagues in Council, to propose the introduction into the Port Trust Bill, of a clause binding the Government of Bombay to impose on the shipping and trade such charges for the use of the Docks, not exceeding a maximum to be stated in the clause, as will ensure an income sufficient to provide for the working expenses, and for all interest;" and again by Resolution passed on the 1st July last, declared—"The Government of India now reiterate the assurance contained in Mr. Aitchison's letter, No. 2 C. of 2nd December 1872, that this Government will favourably entertain any well considered proposals for the extension of the works of accommodation for shipping that may be submitted by the Port Trust Committee, and supported by the Bombay Government. It is at the same time here suggested that it would be desirable, if possible, to execute at first a portion of a large scheme, so as to judge of the probable results before the whole outlay has been incurred. But if this be not possible, and if it be requisite to commit the Trust to a large outlay at once, it will be needful to show, by carefully prepared estimates of the probable returns, that the risk of the interest not being covered is so small that the undertaking may be safely sanctioned. It cannot be expected that certainty will be attained, but it is important, at any rate, to be approximately safe.

2. The result of these instructions is that His Excellency the Governor in Council is now called upon to take into consideration three several proposals for the further conduct of the works, and to convey to the Government of India his opinion as to the selection to be made of one of them for immediate execution. One of these proposals, submitted by a majority of the Trustees of the Port, is for the conversion of both the Elphinstone and Musjid Basins into Docks at a cost of £974,490.

3. Another proposal, submitted by a minority of the Trustees, is for the conversion into a Dock of the Musjid Basin only, at a cost of £328,000; and the Government are in possession of a third proposal, submitted by Mr. Kittredge, who has recently been appointed a Trustee, which it will be convenient to consider with the other two, for converting the Elphinstone Basin only into a Dock, at a cost of £678,000.

4. In all these proposals the sums named include the interest falling due during the progress of the work, and in all three the sums named may, for present purposes, be assumed to be correct.

5. The execution of the first and third scheme will occupy seven years. The second may be completed in four years.

6. In proceeding to determine which of these projects shall be recommended to the Government of India for adoption, His Excellency in Council is bound to bear in mind the very heavy burden already entailed upon the trade of Bombay by the acquisition of the Elphinstone estate, and also the responsibility imposed upon him by the Government of India of ascertaining that the work to be recommended holds out a reasonable prospect of its repaying the cost of its execution, and, guided by these considerations, His Excellency has come to the conclusion that the first of the three projects is not one which he can with propriety support. The outlay to be incurred is so large, the differences of opinion as to the revenue likely to accrue from it are so great, and the possibilities of ultimate failure are such, that this Government must decline to be a party to its adoption.

7. The choice, therefore, lies between the two remaining projects, and in examining the merits of each, it will be convenient to assume that the maximum rates of charges which the Government of Bombay will consent to impose on the trade of the Port will be Rs. 1-4-0 on every ton of goods passing through the Docks, and four annas per ton on the registered tonnage of every vessel entering the Docks.

8. It may also be assumed that after deduction of vessels not likely to avail themselves of the Dock accommodation provided by the Trust the number of vessels for which the rates could be levied in each year will be equal to 336 vessels of an average registered tonnage of 1,000 tons, importing and exporting a cargo of 700 tons, and yielding for each a revenue of Rs. 2,000 or £200, and a total of £67,200.

9. The whole number of vessels that are likely at first to make use of the Docks could probably be accommodated, and the whole revenue realized by the execution of either of the two projects.

10. In the case of the Elphinstone Basin, the charge for interest at 4½ per cent. would amount to £30,510 leaving a balance of £36,690.

11. For the Musjid Basin alone the charge for interest would amount to £14,760, leaving a balance of £52,440.

12. It has been assumed that the working expenses will amount to 40 per cent., or £26,880, which in the case of the Elphinstone basin will leave a balance of £9,810, and in the case of the Musjid Basin will leave a balance of £25,560.

13. The proportion which the working expenses will bear to the gross revenue will, however, depend greatly on the outlay to be incurred for dredging, and His Excellency in Council learns that the conversion of the Elphinstone Basin will involve the formation and maintenance of a northern channel not required for the Musjid Basin, and the success of which is by some held to be very doubtful.

14. In some quarters again grave apprehensions are entertained as to the consequences in a sanitary point of view of the construction of any enclosed Dock, and although the Government hope that no mischief will ensue in this respect, they are not warranted in putting out of sight the possibility that after a Dock has been constructed it may become necessary, for the health of the crews and of the population of Bombay, to remove the Dock gates, and to convert the Dock into a comparatively shallow Tidal Basin, at a serious sacrifice of the revenue on which the whole project is based.

15. Such are the main considerations applicable to both projects. The Government fully recognize the possibility of their estimate of the number of vessels requiring Dock accommodation being challenged in some quarters as being too low; and Mr. Kittredge is of opinion that the accommodation afforded by the Musjid Basin when completed will not be sufficient to ensure even all Canal steamers a certainty of being uable to find room in the Dock; and although to this extent the selection of the smaller project may operate injuriously on the interests of the Trust, by encouraging the construction of other Docks, intended to compete with those of the Government, it must be remembered that by confining themselves, in the first instance, to the conversion of the Musjid Basin, the Government will be, in no degree, debarred from entering on the larger undertaking if at any time there should appear to be good reason for so doing. The advantage of a tentative course are that the trade will derive the benefit of the smaller undertaking in little more than half the time required for the larger, that experience of the practicability of dredging in such a bottom as that of the Bombay harbour will be gained, and that in the event of failure the loss will be much less serious.

16. On these grounds His Excellency the Governor in Council must decline to incur the responsibility of recommending to the Government of India the immediate prosecution of more than the smaller project recommended by the minority of the Trustees. His Excellency will not offer any opposition to the larger project proposed by Mr. Kittredge, if the Government of India should be disposed to give it the preference. But it should be clearly understood that, when the Dock becomes available for use, the Government of Bombay will not be prepared to impose any higher rates than those mentioned above, *viz.*, Rs. 1-4-0 per ton on goods, and four annas per ton on vessels.

(Signed) J. MACDONALD,
Lieut.-Colonel, Secretary to Government.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court yesterday, the following short causes were heard before Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

ANUNDROW BAPOOJEE V. NUSSERWANJEE JAMASJEE MOOLA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Ardasir Framjee, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendants, who some time ago carried on business in Bombay under the name of Rustomjee, Raghunath and Co. Summons on the first defendant was served through the post at the firm of Meakin and Co., London. Plaintiff claimed Rs. 6,123, the balance of an adjusted account signed by the defendants. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 6,123, with interest at 10 per cent. per annum from the 2nd January 1873 to date, costs, and interest at 6 per cent. on the judgment.

EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE COLABAWALLA V. DORABJEE FUKEERJEE.

Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Pandurong, appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant in person. The action was brought to recover Rs. 9,281 for monies lent and monies paid on the deposit as security of the title-deed of a house belonging to the defendant. The defendant said that the attendance of the plaintiff and of his Poona agent was necessary in order to prove his case. The plaintiff's son said his father was ill at Poona for the last five or six months; and that he would prove the claim. The defendant was his maternal uncle. Mr. Mayhew asked that the sale of the house should be directed to be made by the Sheriff, and not by the Commissioner, as sales by the latter officer were very expensive. The plaintiff's son proved the claim. His Lordship told defendant that, if he required the attendance of the plaintiff and of his Poona agent, he ought to have taken the proper steps, which he had not taken; and that the Court must, therefore, proceed to pass a decree.

His Lordship then gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 8,751, with interest at 9 per cent. from the 2nd November 1872 till payment; or in default of payment on or before the 9th June 1874, and the property specified in the plant and in the Gujerathee mortgage should be sold by the Sheriff, with liberty to the parties to bid at the sale; and the proceeds to be applied to the satisfaction of the decree.

CASSUM HAJEE MITHA V. ALI MAHOMED BIN HAJEE AHMED AND OTHERS.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff; the defendants in person. The defendants had petitioned to the court to direct the Paupers' Attorney to conduct their case. That officer enquired into the matter and found that they had no defence; and the prayer of the petition was thereupon rejected. The suit was brought to recover possession of a house which the plaintiff had purchased at an auction sale made by order of the mortgagee. The principal defendants denied the execution of the mortgage bond; and a number of witnesses were called to prove it. It was executed on the 25th March 1868, and was duly registered.

His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for possession of the premises mentioned in the plaint, with costs against the first four defendants. Decree to be drawn up before costs are taxed.

On Mr. Macpherson's application, his Lordship authorised the prosecution of the first defendant by the Public Prosecutor on a charge of giving false evidence.

The following cases were disposed of by Mr. Justice Marriott:—

MOOLJEE JAITHA V. PANDUPPA KESSOW.

Mr. Waglé applied for an adjournment of this suit until the first short cause day after the vacation.

Order accordingly—notice to be given to the defendant.

AGA HAJEE MAHOMED HOOSEIN V. VUSSONJEE RUNCHORDASS.

Mr. Hart appeared for the plaintiff. The case stood over from the last short cause day in order that an affidavit might be made explaining how the suit had been delayed.

Mr. Hart read an affidavit made by Goculdas Jugmohundas, plaintiff's assignee, from which it appeared that the delay occurred through a suit for rectification of mortgage having to be brought first. On the affidavit plaintiff's counsel renewed his application for an adjournment of the hearing, and his Lordship ordered it to stand over to the 10th March, with liberty to amend the plaint as advised.

SUCCARAM SOONTAJEE V. NOWROJEE DHUNJEEBHOY COORLAWALLA.

Mr. Starling appeared for the plaintiff. No appearance was entered for the defendant. The suit was brought on a promissory note for Rs. 7,000. There was also a sum of Rs. 6,000 due to the plaintiff in respect to certain partnership transactions.

Decree for amount claimed, with interest at 9 per cent. from 1st Sept 1873, costs, and 6 per cent. till payment.

RAILWAY BRAKES.

On Friday last a party of gentlemen connected with some of the principal railway companies went from St. Pancras to Bedford in order to witness the working of the Westinghouse or continuous air brake, which has now been for six months in constant use on one of the Midland trains. Both in going and also in returing on Saturday morning the party travelled by ordinary passenger train; so that no special or experimental stops could be made and no time could be afforded for measuring the distance which the train ran after the application of the brake before it was brought to absolute rest. There was, in fact, nothing to be seen but the efficiency of the brake in causing the ordinary station stoppages, and thus tested, it accomplished all that has been claimed for it. On Saturday morning the rails were in the worst possible state, slippery from slight moisture; but the stoppages were made in periods of time varying from 15 to 40 seconds, according to the inclination of the road, and in distances that, measured only by the eye, seemed almost incredibly short. We understand that the Midland directors are at present contemplating the general introduction of the brake throughout their system, and that it is actually in course of being applied to all the trains of the Metropolitan District Railway. On the latter line the authorities expect to save the cost of the introduction of the brake in the first year of its use, by the diminished wear and tear of their station rails, which on the present system of stopping, have a life seldom exceeding two years, as against an average of eight years for rails intermediate between stations. There is much reason to hope that companies may find it to their own interest, in many ways, to give the public the security against collisions which the air brake is calculated to afford. Among its other advantages by allowing a train to run at full speed almost up to its stopping point, it saves all the loss of time incidental to slackening, and this, in a long journey with many stoppages, is much more considerable than would be supposed. Again, it absolutely prevents recoil of the train after stoppage an occurrence which has been a fertile source of accidents to passengers, and of consequent litigation, and which explains the frequent discrepancies between the evidence of different witnesses on the question whether a train was at rest or not. The expedition of Friday will lead, we believe, to another of a purely experimental character in a train devoted to the purpose, when the performances of the brake will be tested in every way that can be desired.—*Times.*

RUSSELL'S DIARY DURING THE WAR.*

(*Times.*)

The graphic and stirring chapters which for so many months have made the *Army and Navy Gazette* interesting not only to its usual readers of the land and sea services, but also to the un-uniformed public, are now gathered into a volume and will have a still wider circulation. During the whole of "the last great war" Mr. Russell was attached to the Head-Quarters of the Crown Prince of Prussia as correspondent of this journal. He was thus brought into contact with the chiefs of the victorious armies, a position, no doubt, of the first advantage as a point of observation, but one which was also full of difficulties for a newspaper writer. The German leaders were exceedingly jealous of criticism, and our correspondent was obliged to be careful in his comments. Information, however, was, generally speaking, given to him freely and frankly, and this and the other opportunities of his position more than counterbalanced the restraint which it imposed upon him. Occurrences and opinions which could not be discreetly put into a despatch to *The Times*, or personal gossip and adventure which would not have been appropriate in a news-letter, it was Mr. Russell's habit to write down in his private diary, which has, therefore, a separate and a proper interest of its own. Nothing is said which may not be said with perfect fairness to all concerned, yet a great deal is added to the published accounts. These gave the story of the war, but we have now a narrative of residence at Head-Quarters, made picturesque by the introduction of those anecdotes and details which shed an effective side light upon great affairs. When we have added that, as an example of Mr. Russell's literary powers, the book before us is equal to its most successful predecessors, it only remains for us to turn over its pages and give our readers some sample of their contents.

Calling to mind the sudden outbreak of the war, which burst upon the world without a warning, except that there had been "a considerable tootling of Pandean pipes just before," and that the Peace Society had been active, "restless as petrels on the eve of a storm," Mr. Russell amusingly describes his no less sudden departure for Berlin. The first scene which the Special Correspondent, hurrying to the theatre of a tremendous war, with his nerves and his pen braced for battle-fields, found himself describing was the christening of a little child, the infant of our Princess Royal, at Potsdam Palace. "The last christening in this Palace," said one of the clergymen, "took place immediately before the war with Austria. You know how that ended." Yet the general opinion seemed to be that the French would burst into and ravage "the poor Palatinate"—so the Crown Princess spoke of it. But, as he was buying German maps, the shopkeeper advised Mr. Russell to get one or two of the French Departments; for, said he, "many officers have them, and the War Department are lithographing French maps as fast as they can." After incredible difficulties, which their victim has turned into capital reading, Mr. Russell and his companion came up with the Crown Prince's Head-Quarters the day before the battle of Wörth. The people of the country—the country which was France then—were utterly stunned and confounded by this defeat. "Is it not terrible? How has it all happened? Can it be possible that the French army is beaten?" "*Et le Duc de Magenta! Mais, mon Dieu, est il possible? Le Duc de Magenta!*" Houses full of wounded Frenchmen, fields littered with dead Frenchmen, and a standing harvest of "eight or ten acres of French prisoners" were proofs enough. Every night our Correspondent received his billet from the Quartermaster, and the diary amusingly relates the humours and peculiarities of his successive hosts and hostesses—the splendour of one lodging, the squalor of another. They who live at home at ease and read of war may think it a fine thing to live at free quarters, and so it would be if the free quarters were not so very much oftener in a dirty cottage than in the well-furnished château just forsaken by the family, who have been kind enough to leave the key of their cellar on the hall table. "Fleas and drums" seem to have murdered sleep in these same free quarters too often to have allowed their freedom to be much of a boon. The Crown Prince's Army swept onward, but there were still anxieties among the chiefs. One evening Mr. Russell found "the Staff all in agitation and everybody preoccupied," and no wonder, for the great Metz battles were raging. A few days later, after a Staff dinner, "spread on tables laid out in a fine garden beneath rich fruit trees," the Crown Prince spoke of them, seeming much affected. "Where is all this to end? It is quite frightful." The story of the Prince's aversion from the bombardment of Paris is confirmed, and we are told that the command of the siege artillery was taken out of his hands. It is pleasant to hear that the Crown Prince, if not "entirely English," at least cherishes pleasant memories of his visits to England, liking to speak of them, and that he took no part in those angry feelings in the matter of the sale of coals and rifles to the French which so filled the German breast during the Siege of Paris. After Gravelotte the people of the country transferred their trust from Bazaine back again to the Duke of Magenta, watching his flank march for Metz with rising hope. A curate upon whom our Correspondent was billeted was glad he was not a German, and this not for his soul's but his body's sake, for "these gentlemen will never see their *patrie* again. It is terrible, *mais c'est positif.*" But that same day General Blumenthal, "taking me into a room on which was a table covered with a large map on the scale of an inch to the mile, said, 'These French are lost, you see. We know that they are there, and there, and there—MacMahon's whole army. Where can they go to? Poor, foolish fellows. They must go to Belgium, or fight there and be lost.' And he put his finger on the map between Mezieres and Carignan." A few more days bring us to the eve of Sedan. There is the fight at Beaumont, and before the battle the word goes round "that it is probable there will be an action in an hour or so, and that we are not to press too closely round his Royal Highness when we get under fire." The night quarters on August 30 were at Oches, a wretched hamlet. The Duke of Coburg had to groom his own horse. "'It is the first time I ever did it,' said he, 'since I was a cadet in the cavalry, more than 25 years ago, and then I had such a place to sleep in.' The Prince of Mecklenburg had made his acquaintance with a straw bed in a barn, and did not look much the better for it. The small Prince of Weimar seemed to have aged ten years from his sufferings in the night. The Prince of Würtemberg and Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern had a room about 8ft. square between them." The description of the day's ride is a graphic picture of war. The halt of the Staff on a bluff; the close study of the country with map and telescope by the chiefs; the grand smoking held by Rittmeisters and others of lesser responsibilities; a peasant in a blouse "making horrible amentations, and wanting to break through at the Crown Prince to represent his hardships;" a young lady who comes at last to the door of the chateau with shuttered windows, the mitrailleuse "growling through the woods, sounding like the putting up of iron shutters;" Rancourt sacked, "the streets strewed with prodigious quantities of empty bottles, the gardens filled with feather beds;" batteries throwing shells into Bazeilles "with great regularity;" "thick clouds of musketry smoke from the gardens," repulsing Von der Tann's attack—all this brings vividly before us a picturesque and terrible scene of war.

"A canter of half a mile brought us to the two batteries posted on the ridge beyond Remily. A massive tall man, with gray hair, of a very fine and soldierly aspect, his face scarred with wounds, stood beside the guns, watching through his glass a town blazing at the other side of the river which flowed at our feet. This was Bazeilles. The scene was quite beautiful; a bright sunny day; a view something like that from the top of Richmond-hill beneath us; on our left a railway bridge crossing the river, with three fine arches, and running on a high causeway towards Bazeilles, which is surrounded by gardens and noble clumps of trees with châteaux and handsome country houses in the environs. To the left of the bridge lay spread out a great inundation, beyond which arose with singular effect the battlemented walls, citadels, spires, and housetops of Sedan. The batteries in front of us were throwing shells with great regularity into Bazeilles, which was on fire in half-a-dozen places, and two atteries further away were shelling the railway station and the great lines of trucks."

The next day was the day of Sedan, and in many exciting pages our Correspondent tells us whither he went and what he saw during the great battle. We are made to see the old King, "dressed in his ordinary uniform, tightly buttoned and strapped;" Bismarck, "in his white cuirassier flat cap with the yellow band;" Moltke "in a curious musing attitude, with his right hand to the side of his face, the elbow resting in the left hand crossed] towards the hip;" and the rest of the Royal Staff, as they watched the battle "dispersed in groups, smoking or munching sandwiches, or looking through their glasses."

Here is an episode:—

"The French, lining the edges of the plateau of Floing, were being literally torn to atoms by the artillery, which concentrated from half of a semi-circle a fearful fire, which threw up showers of earth and scored the field with bloody lines. In their rear the Cavalry, just sheltered, but not quite safe, were moving rather uneasily, when suddenly I observed appearing at the

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edge of the plateau, just above the village, an undoubted Prussian. Another—another—another—coming in quick succession, till a line of skirmishers are developed, who advanced from the edge of the epaulment and from the village, right over fields sown with turnips, mangold-wurzel, and potatoes, on the plateau. This line advanced apparently without support, and it was quite curious to see them in the face of an immense body of Cavalry, and of whole battalions of French Infantry, awaiting them in a seam of the ground on their left. I could see the Prussians rising upon tip-toes, and craning their necks, to see what was in front of them. Still, there were no supports behind them. All at once the foremost regiment of Cavalry—a splendid-looking body of cuirassiers—shook themselves up, and, sitting low, charged out of the recess in which they were concealed and swooped upon the Prussians. Those who were aware of the coming wrath turned and fled. Others went on placidly, advancing and firing almost till the wave was upon them. In another minute the great current, steed and man, had swept over the plateau, trampling or sabring the luckless skirmishers, and in a thick cloud of dust crashed down over the hedge into the village of Floing. One or two horses, and, for aught I know, men, were left upon the ground, but it was curious to see the Prussians get up, shaking themselves and toddling off, in the same direction as their enemies, for shelter among the stone walls of the village. Down there a terrible tragedy must have been enacted. The curassiers went pell-mell down the descent, so steep that I saw several next day, horses and men, with broken necks. The houses were crammed with Prussian Infantry, who fired on the horsemen; and presently I saw in the field troops of gray horses riderless, and a few mounted men reeling in their saddles, or flying along the causeway in a desperate attempt to escape towards Mezieres. This all happened in, at most, two minutes."

Again the Prussian skirmishers, supported this time by a company of Infantry, advanced, and were charged by a second regiment of cavalry—

"It was not until the front had reached within a couple of hundred yards of the Infantry—on the flanks of which most of the skirmishers had rallied somewhat unsteadily—that there came out the whiff and roll of a volley, which was kept up like the rattling of a catherine wheel. The result was almost incredible. The leading squadron was dissolved into a heap of white and gray horses, amid which men were seen trying to disengage themselves, while others held up their hands as if to avert the charge of the squadron behind them. The survivors, dropping fast, passed around upon each flank of the Infantry, and as the second and third squadron came in a confused mass over the plain, filled with the carcasses of horses and men, they swerved from rushing upon their fate, and, wheeling past the Infantry, rode off right and left, as water divides upon a rock, pursued by death as they rode. The ground presented in one moment a most singular appearance. It was as though some one had strewn a carpet with fragments of white paper with here and there dots of brighter colour. A prolonged buzz of satisfaction broke from the Prussian Staff. The Crown Prince, turning with unusual animation, said:—'That is, indeed, well done. Who commands there? who commands that battalion?' I believe, but am not quite sure, that the officer was Captain Von Stranz, of the 51st Jager battalion."

The next day our Correspondent rode over the battlefield, the grisly horrors of which passed all belief. Human hands hanging in the trees; a dead lancer gazing curiously at the head of a Zouave, which lay in his lap, clean blown off; a wretch, with the Geneva badge on his arm, staggering towards the frontier under the weight of a sackful of watches and gold lace—these were some of the loathsome sights. Perhaps none of them were so sad as that of the body of a French peasant, seen one lovely morning, as the Crown Prince, on his way to Paris, led his Staff out of Montmirail through a beautiful country. This poor victim of war, "dressed in a blouse, was lying off the road inside a gap. He had been shot through the heart, and had fallen face forward. There would have been nothing to account for his death, but that an old musket, broken in two, lay near him, and that the band of his cap had a number, and that a strip of red cloth gave it some semblance of uniform." From the first the Prussians were resolved not to recognize Francetireurs, and when they became troublesome "the Staff breathed fury aginst them." One of our Queen's messengers was not allowed to carry a flag of truce on his hazardous journey, as the use of it would have recognized the Francticeurs as soldiers. The dead peasant and his broken musket were, Mr. Russell observes, "rather in opposition to the doctrines laid down by eminent jurists as to the obligations of citizens to defend their country in case of invasion." In this manner our Correspondent writes his way along the road to Paris telling us of great things and small, mixed according to a well-proved receipt of pleasant reading. Now we hear how confident the great Head-Quarters are that Paris will make no resistance, and now how confident, though she thinks her countrymen demoralized by want of religion, is the little milliner of the billet, that King William and his hosts will be "sent prisoners to some place in France or Africa in a week or so." Thus, also, M. Carton, of Versailles, was positive one day that the Prussians had been thrashed outside Valerien, to the tune of 10,000, he was inclined to believe 20,000, men *hors de combat*. "Where are the wounded?" "Ah! Monsieur will conceive that these Germans are no *ruses*; they would not let the wounded be brought in here, as it would expose the situation," and when the Crown Prince went to see the King at Ferrieres the Versailliese "got up the report that a disaster had occurred, and that the Crown Prince had quietly cleared out of Versailles."

Our readers may remember the exact account which, a few days after the event, appeared in our columns of the famous interview between the King of Prussia and the Emperor Napoleon, and how, shortly afterwards, our contemporaries had the pleasure of printing a telegram, with the portentous name of "Bismarck" signed in large letters at the foot, telling all the world that our account of the interview was quite destitute of any foundation. But it so happened that the account in question had been related to our correspondent by the Crown Prince, who had stood at the door of the room in which the King and the Emperor were talking, and to whom the King had repeated what passed immediately afterwards. The Crown Prince had not only told the story of the interview to Mr. Russell, but had told it in a manner which left no doubt that his Royal Highness meant to leave Mr. Russell free to publish it if he so chose. But it did not suit Count Bismarck's views that the account should appear, and thus it came to pass that our relation of a most interesting and important episode of history, given by our Correspondent in a tone of confidence only used when writing on undoubted authority, was flatly contradicted in the face of Europe by a number of journals which fell readily and eagerly into the Statesman's trap. In some exceedingly interesting pages Mr. Russell tells us how, directly the lying telegram came to his knowledge, he sought out Count Bismarck and demanded justice. Mr. Russell's account of his chase of the great Chancellor along the terraces of Versailles, of how the great Chancellor would have made good his escape had he not been stopped by an American General and Mr. Home, the "spiritualist," of how, when at last our Correspondent came up with Count Bismarck, the latter could with difficulty be got to do more than admire a statue of the great Conde, and of how, run to earth next day in his cabinet, the Count fairly flew into a rage—makes altogether one of the most thoroughly "good" stories in illustration of that art much practised by great people—the art of "throwing over"—that we have ever read. This little difficulty did not prevent the Count from taking friendly notice of Mr. Russell in times which were to come, and it supplies us with such an excellent study of Count Bismarck's shrewd, unscrupulous, yet manly character, that we altogether forgive the telegram, especially as Count Bismarck assured Mr. Russell that he never gave authority for so much as the flat contradiction which was published. Life at the Versailles Head-Quarters, the humours of the grand table at the Hotel des Reservoirs, the commotion and rumours connected with Mr Odo Russell's mission, incidents of the siege, amusing traits and adventures,—make the latter chapters of this diary the very pleasantest reading, the pleasure of the reader being always thrilled through by the excitement of the great and serious scene of which the small details furnish his amusement. One of the happiest of thoughts and cleverest of retorts was hit upon in answer to a still note from Count E. The Count enclosed a cutting from *The Times*, in which our Correspondent had expressed his opinion that a *levee en masse* of the French nation would press hardly on the extended lines of the Germans, and to this the Count now drew his attention as a hint that the passage showed too much sympathy with the enemy. Fortunately, some kind friend had sent Mr. Russel "a copy of a London weekly newspaper, "which publishes what—shade of Raphael!—are called "cartoons," and which had now chosen to delight its readers with a picture of our Correspondent on his knees cleaning the King of Prussia's boots. So Mr. Russell took "the cartoon," which thus came in handy, put it into an envelope, and sent it to Count E. Its "artists" may be glad to know that the Count took it for a good answer to his note.

We have not infringed upon a tithe of the interest of this diary. It was not only kept during a memorable time, not only in the midst of great events, but in the midst of the very men who guided the German armies, wielding them like Thor-hammers, while history lay red-hot and malleable upon the anvil. Upon the interest of such a book it is superfluous to insist. We can assure even the fair reader whose only literary joy is a bran-new novel that she will find Mr. Russell's well told story of life at the Head Quarters of victorious armies more absorbing than the unravelling of all the imaginary destinies ever spun into a tangle in three volumes, and full of a sound and heroic excitement which will altogether pale the "sensation" of any romance she is likely to get from the libraries, no matter how tremendous may be the issues of its lovemaking.

PARALLEL STORIES.

(*Chambers's Journal.*)

'Supposing you were in an invested town, threatened with starvation, how would you supply yourself with provisions?' asked the examiners at Brienne of a young student. 'From the enemy,' was the prompt reply. The embryo Emperor was thought to have said a good thing; but the happy hit might have been due to ready recollection rather than ready wit, for it is upon record that one of Suvorof's sergeants was promoted by giving exactly the same answer to the same question propounded by his rough chief. Paul I. of Russia no doubt believed he was acting very originally when, disgusted with the bad riding of an officer at a review, he commanded the maladroit man to resign his commission and retire to his estate; and being told he had no estate to retire to, replied: 'Give him one, then!' The eccentric Czar would have been surprised to learn that his novel mode of enforcing sentence had been anticipated by a player. Yet so it was. The hero of the *Dunciad*, intrusted with the delivery of a stage-message, acquitted himself so awkwardly that he marred one of Betterton's best scenes. As soon as he passed the wings, the irate actor ordered the prompter to 'forfeit' Master Colley. 'It can't be done,' said that useful official; he has no salary.' 'No salary!' echoed Betterton: 'put him down for ten shillings a week, and forfeit him five.

Mrs. Salusbury, the mother of Johnson's lovely, lively Hetty Thrale, was fond of relating an episode in Lord Harry Pawlett's courtship of a lady friend of hers. The lady in question was seized with a desire to possess a couple of monkeys of a particular species. Anxious to gratify her whim, Lord Harry—a bad scribe, with loose notions of spelling—wrote off to a friend in the East Indies, entreating him to procure the pair of monkies, and send them home immediately. Unfortunately, he chose to spell two, t-o-o, and to write it in characters all of one height. The receiver of the order read it 160 and, to Lord Harry's dismay, notified the shipment of fifty monkeys of the required description, to be followed by the other half hundred as speedily as possible. The obliging lover may have victimised himself in this way; Mrs. Salusbury vouched for the fact, and we have no right to set her down as a taradiddler; but it is odd that a good century before, Sir Edward Verney should write to his son: 'To requite your news of your fish, I will tell as good a tale from hence, and as true. A merchant of London, that writ to a factor of his beyond sea, desired him, by the next ship, to send him 2 or 3 apes. He forgot the r, and then it was 2 o 3 apes. The factor sent him fourscore, and says he shall have the rest by the next ship; conceiving the merchant had sent for two hundred and three apes: If yourself or friends will buy any to breed on, you could never have such a chance as now!'

Sir William Drummond, finding himself outside a tavern where the sons of song were wont to meet, to enjoy the feast of reason and the flow of sack, peeped through the window, to see if any roysterers were taking their pleasure. Caught in the act by them, he was willy-nilly dragged into the house to make merry with Ben Jonson, Michael Drayton, Sir Robert Kerr, and Sir William Alexander. When the hour of reckoning came, they fell to rhyming over it, and Drummond's lines were unanimously voted the best; a decision saying little for the impromptu skill of the rest of the jovial party, since it would not seem to have required much genius to equal such a verse as:

> I, Bo-peep,
> See you four sheep,
> And each of you his fleece;
> The reckoning is five shilling,
> If each of you be willing;
> It's fifteen-pence apiece.

The anecdote would not be worth telling, if it were not for the fact that Allan Cunningham tells a story of Robert Burns bearing a wonderful likeness to it. Strolling, one fair-day, about the streets of a Cumberland town, Burns got separated from his friends. Thinking to find them in a certain tavern, he bent his steps thither, and not doubting his lost cronies were somewhere about, popped his head into room after room; as he was closing the door of the last, one of its three occupants shouted: 'Come in, Johnny Peep!' The sociable bard, thus challenged, accepted the invitation, sat himself down, and was soon on the best of terms with his new acquaintances. After enjoying themselves for some hours, somebody proposed that a verse should be written by each, and put, with half-a-crown, under the candlestick—the best poet to take back his money, and leave his unsuccessful competitors to pay the score between them. Burns won, with:

> Here am I, Johnny Peep;
> I saw three sheep,
> And these three sheep saw me.
> Half-a-crown apiece
> Will pay for their fleece,
> And so Johnny Peep goes free.

An effusion pleasing the fancy of the Cumberland boys so mightily, that they insisted upon knowing their guest's name; and when they did know it, would not allow him to part company till the small-hours brought daylight with them. We can readily credit such a thing happening to Burns; but if he knew nothing of the Drummond story, his improvising a verse so suspiciously like an adaptation of Drummond's impromptu, was, as an old story has it, 'a coincidence queer.'

Hogarth tried often, and tried hard, but all in vain, to persuade Fielding to sit for his portrait. It might be supposed the great artist would not have found it too difficult a task to limn his friend's face from memory; but, for once, the painter's skill failed him, he could not reproduce the familiar features. Lamenting his non-success to Garrick, the mobile-faced actor suddenly asked: 'Is that like?' and the astonished Hogarth saw the novelist before him, and seizing his pencil, draw Fielding's portrait for posterity. What Hogarth and Garrick did between them for Fielding, Coulon and Gros accomplished for a French minister. Coulon, doctor and jester to Louis XVIII, was famous for his powers of mimicry, and one day, when Gros complained there was not a portrait that did justice to Villèle, answered: 'No; none show the profound nobility of his character, and his evanescent expression;' and while he spoke, the words seemed to come from Villèle himself. Gros then and there sketched Coulon's transformed face, and from it produced the best portrait known of the last statesman.

Art has its parallel stories of a more tragic nature. In the

> Chapel proud
> Where Roslin's chiefs uncoffined lie,
> Each baron, for a sable shroud,
> Sheathed in his iron panoply,

stands an exquisite example of Gothic tracery-work, known as the Apprentice's Pillar, neighboured by corbels carved with grim, grotesque human faces. How it came by its name may best be told as the old dame who acted as cicerone at the beginning of the present century used to tell it. 'There ye see it, gen'lemen, with the lace-bands winding sae beautifully roond aboot it. The maister had gane awa to Rome to get a plan for it, and while he was awa his 'prentice made a plan himsel, and finished it. And when the maister cam back and fand the pillar finished, he was sae enraged that he took a hammer and killed the 'prentice. There you see the 'prentice's face —up there in ae corner wi' a red gash in the brow, and his mother greetin' for him in the corner opposite. And there, in another corner, is the maister, as he lookit just before he was harged; i's him wi' a kind o' ruff roond his face.' In the same century that the Prince of Orkney founded the chapel at Roslin, the good people of Stendal employed an architect of repute to build them one new gate, and intrusted the erection of a second to his principal pupil. In this case, too, the aspiring youth proved the better craftsman, and paid the same penalty; the spot whereon he fell beneath his master's hammer being marked to this day by a stone commemorating the event; and the story goes that yet, upon moonlight nights, the ghost of the murdered youth may be seen contemplating the work that brought him to an untimely end, while a weird skeleton beats with a hammer at the stone he wrought into beauty. Another stone, at Grossmöringen, close by Stendal, tells where an assistant bell-caster was stabbed by his master because he succeeded in casting a bell, after the latter had failed in the attempt. It is a tradition of Rouen that the two rose-windows of its cathedral were the work of the master-architect and his pupil, who strove which of the two should produce the finer window. Again the man beat the master, and again the master murdered the man in revenge for his triumph. The transept window of Lincoln Cathedral was the product of a similar contest, but in this instance the defeated artist killed himself instead of his successful rival.

Scott's ballad of *Wild Darell* was founded upon a story, first told by Aubrey, but for which the poet was indebted to Lord Webb Seymour. An old midwife sitting over her fire one dark November night was roused by a loud knocking at the door. Upon opening it, she saw a horseman, who told her, her services were required by a lady of rank, and would be paid for handsomely; but as there were family reasons why the affair should be kept secret, she must submit to be conducted to her patient blindfolded. She agreed, allowed her eyes to be bandaged, and took her place on the pillion. After a journey of many miles, her conductor stopped, led her into a house, and removed the bandage. The midwife found herself in a handsome bedchamber, and in presence of a lady and a ferocious-looking man. A boy was born. Snatching it from the woman's arms, the man threw the babe on the blazing fire; it rolled upon the hearth. Spite of the entreaties of the horrified midwife, and the piteous prayers of the poor mother, the ruffian thrust the child under the grate, and raked the hot coals over it. The innocent accomplice was then ordered to return whence she came, as she came; the man who had brought her seeing her home again, and paying her for her pains. The woman lost no time in letting a magistrate know what she had seen that November night. She had been sharp enough to cut a piece out of the bedcurtain, and sew it in again, and to count the steps of the long staircase she had ascended and descended. By these means the scene of the infanticide was identified, and the murderer Darrell, Lord of Littlecote House, Berkshire, was tried at Salisbury. He escaped the gallows by bribing the judge, only to break his neck in the hunting-field a few months afterwards, at a place still known as Darrell's Stile. Aubrey places Littlecote in Wiltshire, makes the unhappy mother the waiting-maid of Darrell's wife, and concludes his narration thus: 'This horrid action did much run in her (the midwife's) mind, and she had a desire to discover it, but knew not where 'twas. She considered with herself the time that she was riding, and how many miles she might have ridden at that rate in that time, and that it must be some great person's house, for the room was twelve feet high. She went to a justice of the peace, and search was made—the very chamber found. The knight was brought to his trial; and, to be short, this judge had this noble house, park and manor and (I think) more, for a bribe to save his life. Sir John Popham gave sentence according to law, but being a great person and a favourite, he procured a *noile prosequi*.'

In Sir Walter's ballad the midwife becomes a friar of orders gray, compelled to shrive as a dying woman

> A lady as a lily bright,
> With an infant on her arm;

and when

> The shrift is done, the friar is gone,
> Blindfolded as he came—
> Next morning, all in Littlecote Hall
> Were weeping for their dame.

It was hardly fair to make Darrell worse than he was, by laying a second murder at his door, merely to give a local habitation and a name to a Scotch tale of murder that might have been an adaptation of the Berkshire tragedy. Somewhere about the beginning of the last century, an Edinburgh clergyman was called out of his bed at midnight on the pretext that he was wanted to pray with a person at the point of death. The good man obeyed the summons without hesitation, but wished he had not done so, when upon his sedan-chair reaching an out-of-the-way part of the city, its bearers insisted upon his being blindfolded, and cut his protestations short by threatening to blow out his brains if he refused to do their bidding. Like the sensible man he was, he submitted without further parley, and the sedan moved on again. By-and-by, he felt he was being carried upstairs; the chair stopped, the clergyman was handed out, his eyes uncovered, and his attention directed to a young and beautiful lady lying in bed with an infant by her side. Not seeing any signs of dying about her, he ventured to say so, but was commanded to lose no time in offering up such prayers as were fitting for a person at the last extremity. Having done his office, he was put into the chair and taken down-stairs, a pistol-shot startling his ears on the way. He soon found himself safe at home, a purse of gold in his hand, and his ears still ringing with the warning he had received, that if he said one word about the transaction, his life would pay for the indiscretion. At last he fell off to sleep, to be awakened by a servant with the news, that a certain great house in the Canongate had been burned down, and the daughter of its owner perished in the flames. The clergyman had been long dead, when a fire broke out on the very same spot, and there, amid the flames, was seen a beautiful woman, in an extraordinarily rich night-dress of the fashion of half a century before. While the awe-struck spectators gazed in wonder, the apparition cried: 'Anes burned, twice burned; the third time I'll scare you all!' The midwife of the Littlecote legend and the divine of the Edinburgh one were more fortunate than the Irish doctor living at Rome in 1743; this gentleman, according to Lady Hamilton being taken blindfolded to a house, and compelled to open the veins of a young lady who had loved not wisely, but too well.

In the year 1,400, Ginevra de Amiera, a Florentine beauty, married, under parental pressure, a man who had failed to win her heart, that she had given to Antonio Rondinelli. Soon afterwards, the plague broke out in Florence; Ginevra fell ill, apparently succumbed to the malady, and being pronounced dead, was the same day consigned to the family tomb. Some one, however, had blundered in the matter, for in the middle of the night, the entombed bride woke out of her trance, and badly as her living relatives had behaved, found her dead ones still less to her liking, and lost no time in quitting the silent company, upon whose quietude she had unwittingly intruded. Speeding through the sleep-wrapped streets as swiftly as her clinging cerements allowed, Ginevra sought the home from which she had so lately been borne. Roused from his slumbers by a knocking at door, the disconsolate widower of a day cautiously opened an upper window, and seeing a shrouded figure waiting below, in whose upturned face he recognised the lineaments of the dear departed, he cried: 'Go in peace, blessed spirit,' and shut the window precipitately. With sinking heart and slackened step, the repulsed wife made her way to her father's door, to receive the like benison from her dismayed parent. Then she crawled on to an uncle's, where the door was indeed opened, but only to be slammed in her face by the frightened man, who, in his hurry, forgot even to bless his ghostly caller. The cool night-air penetrating the undress of the hapless wanderer, made her tremble and shiver, as she thought she had waked to life only to die again in the cruel streets. 'Ah!' she sighed, Antonio would not have proved so unkind.' This thought naturally suggested it was her duty to test his love and courage; it would be time enough to die if he proved like the rest. The way was long, but hope renerved her limbs, and soon Ginevra was knocking timidly at Rondinelli's door. He opened it himself, and although startled by the ghastly vision, calmly inquired what the spirit wanted with him. Throwing her shroud away from her face, Ginevra exclaimed: 'I am no spirit, Antonio; I am that Ginevra you once loved, who was buried yesterday—buried alive!' and fell senseless into the welcoming arms of her astonished, delighted lover, whose cries for help soon brought down his sympathising family to hear the wondrous story, and bear its heroine to bed, to be tenderly tended until she had recovered from the shock, and was as beautiful as ever again. Then came the difficulty. Was Ginevra to return to the man who had buried her, and shut his doors against her, or give herself to the man who had saved her from a second death? With such powerful special pleaders as love and gratitude on his side, of course Rondinelli won the day, and a private marriage made the lovers amends for previous disappointment. They, however, had no intention of keeping in hiding, but the very first Sunday after they became man and wife, appeared in public together at the cathedral, to the confusion and wonder of Ginevra's friends. An explanation ensued, which satisfied everybody except the lady's first husband, who insisted that nothing but her dying in genuine earnest could dissolve the original matrimonial bond. The case was referred to the bishop, who, having no precedent to curb his decision, rose superior to technicalities, and declared that the first husband had forfeited all right to Ginevra, and must pay over to Rondinelli the dowry he had received with her; a decree at which we may be sure all true lovers in fair Florence heartily rejoiced.

This Italian romance of real life has its counterpart in a French *cause celebre*, but the Gallic version unfortunately lacks names and dates; it differs, too, considerably in matters of detail; instead of the lady being a supposed victim of the plague, which in the older story secured her hasty interment, she was supposed to have died of grief at being wedded against her inclination; instead of coming to life of her own accord, and seeking her lover as a last resource, the French heroine was taken out of her grave by her lover, who suspected she was not really dead, and resuscitated by his exertions, to flee with him to England. After living happily together there for ten years, the strangely united couple ventured to visit Paris, where the first husband accidentally meeting the lady, was struck by her resemblance to his dead wife, found out her abode, and finally claimed her for his own. When the case came for trial, the second husband did not dispute the fact of identity, but pleaded that his rival had renounced all claim to the lady by ordering her to be buried, without first making sure she was dead, and that she would have been dead and rotting in her grave if he had not rescued her. The court was saved the trouble of deciding the knotty point, for, seeing that it was likely to pronounce against them, the fond pair quietly slipped out of France, and found refuge in 'a foreign clime, where their love continued sacred and entire, till death conveyed them to those happy regions where love knows no end, and is cofined within no limits.' Of dead-alive ladies brought to consciousness by sacrilegious robbers, covetous of the rings upon their cold fingers, no less than seven stories, differing but slightly but from each other, have been preserved; in one, the scene is laid in Halifax; in another in Gloucestershire; in a third, in Somersetshire; in the fourth, in Drogheda; the remaining three being appropriated by as many towns in Germany.

Ring-stories have a knack of running in one groove. Herodotus tells us how Amasis advised Polycrates, as a charm against misfortune, to throw away some gem he especially valued; how, taking the advice, Polycrates went seaward in a boat, and cast his favourite ring into the ocean; and how a few days afterwards, a fisherman caught a large fish so extraordinarily fine, that he thought it fit only for the royal table, and accordingly presented it to the fortunate monarch, who ordered it to be dressed for supper; and lo! when the fish was opened, the surprised cook's astonished eye beheld his master's cast-away ring; much to that master's delight but his adviser's dismay; for when Amasis heard of the wonderful event, he immediately despatched a herald to break his contract of friendship with Polycrates, feeling confident the latter would come to an ill end, 'as he prospered in everything, even finding what he had thrown away.' The city of Glasgow owes the ringholding salmon figuring in its armorial bearings to a legend concering its patron saint, Kentigern—thus told in the *Acta Sanctorum*: 'A queen having formed an improper attachment to a handsome soldier, put upon his finger a precious ring which her own lord had conferred upon her. The king, made aware of the fact, but dissembling his anger, took an opportunity, in hunting, while the soldier lay asleep beside the Clyde, to snatch off the ring, and throw it into the river. Then returning home along with the soldier, he demanded of the queen the ring he had given her. She sent secretly to the soldier for the ring, which could not be restored. In great terror, she then despatched a messenger to ask the assistance of the holy Kentigern. He who knew of the affair before being informed of it, went to the river Clyde, and having caught a salmon, took from the stomach the missing ring, which he sent to the queen. She joyfully went with it to the king, who, thinking he had wronged her, swore he would be revenged upon her accusers; but she affecting a forgiving temper besought him to pardon them, as she had done. At the same time, she confessed her error to Kentigern, and solemnly vowed to be more careful of her conduct in future.' In 1559, a merchant and alderman of Newcastle named Anderson, handling his ring as he leaned over the bridge, dropped it in the Tyne. Some time after, his servant bought a salmon in the market, in whose stomach the lost ring was found: its value enhanced by the strange recovery, the ring became an heirloom, and was on the possession of one of the alderman's decendants some forty years ago. A similar accident, ending in a similar way, is recorded to have happened to one of the dukes of Lorraine.

Monk Gerbert, who wore the tiara as Sylvester II., a man of whom it was said that—thanks to the devils assistance—he never left anything unexecuted which he ever conceived, anticipating Roger Bacon, made a brazen head capable of answering like an oracle. From this creature of his own, Gerbert learned he would not die until he had performed mass in Jerusalem. He thereupon determined to live for ever by taking good care never to go near the holy city. Like all dealers with the Evil One, he was destined to be cheated. Performing mass one day in Rome, Sylvester was seized with sudden illness, and upon inquiring the name of the church in which he had officiated, heard, to his dismay, that it was popularly called Jerusalem; then he knew his end was at hand; and it was not long before it came. Nearly five hundred years after this event happened, Master Robert Fabian who must not be suspected of inventing history, seeing, as sheriff and alderman, he was wont to pillory public liars, wrote of Henry IV.: 'After the feast of Christmas, while he was making his prayers at St. Edward's shrine, he became so sick, that such as were about him feared that he would have died right there; wherefore they for his comfort, bare him into the abbots place, and lodged him in a chamber; and there, upon a pallet, laid him before the fire, where he lay in great agony a certain time. At length when he was come to himself, not knowing where he was, he freyned [asked] of such as were there about him what place that was; the which shewed to him that it belonged unto the Abbot of Westminster; and for he felt himself so sick, he commanded to ask if that chamber had any special name. Whereunto it was answered, that it was named Jerusalem. Then said the king: "Laud be to the Father of heaven, for now I know I shall die in this chamber, according to the prophecy of me beforesaid, that I should die in Jerusalem;" and so after, he made himself ready, and died shortly after, upon the Day of St. Cuthbert, on the 20th day of March 1413.'

Three of the most famous battles recorded in English history were marked by a strange contrast between the behaviour of the opposing armies on the eve of the fight. At Hastings, the Saxons spent the night in singing, feasting, and drinking; while the Normans were confessing themselves and receiving the sacrament. At Agincourt, 'the poor condemned English' said their prayers, and sat patiently by their watch-fires, to 'inly ruminate the morrow's danger;' while the over-confident French revelled the night through, and played for the prisoners they were never to take. On the eve of Bannockburn, says Paston, who fought there on the beaten side, 'ye might have seen the Englishmen bathing themselves in wine, and casting their gorgets; there was crying, shouting, wassailing, and drinking, with other rioting far above measure. On the other side we might have seen the Scots, quiet, still, and close, fasting the eve of St. John the Baptist, labouring in love of the liberties of their country.' Our readers need not be told that in each case the orderly, prayerful army proved victorious, and so made the treble parallel perfect

NIGHT AND MORNING AT A TEA-HOUSE.

Japan presents great facilities for travelling. In this it is unlike most eastern countries. There are no inns, in our sense of the word, but their place is amply supplied by what are called "tea-houses," and one or more of these places may be found in most villages. In some they are large buildings; they are all kept most scrupulously clean, and often have a back-garden laid out in the Japanese style, with miniature rocks, waterfalls, lakes, temples, and dwarf trees. The European traveller has only to provide himself with a few articles of food, for Japanese food would scarcely satisfy him; also with some drinkables, sheets, a pillow, and blankets. Coolies or porters, to carry the things, are easily got, so one may travel with the greatest comfort in Japan. The rooms in these tea-houses have very fine soft straw mats for the floors, and three sides of the room are made of sliding panels, made of paper, and painted with Japanese landscapes. When the house is shut up for the night, there is an outer defence of sliding panels, made of wood, and these can be barred so as to make the house secure. In the morning no light can come into your room till these outer panels are removed. The first night I slept in one of these places, when I awaked in the morning, the night lamp had expended itself, and all was dark. I wondered what the hour might be, but felt too comfortable to be at the trouble of striking a match to see what o'clock it was. I could hear that people were stirring about the place, and after a few moments a noise like that of thunder sounded within a few yards of me. The roar of this noise lasted for a second or so, and then ceased, but it was soon succeeded by a second burst, which sounded as if the house was going to pieces. What could it possibly be? A third clap of this loud thunder demanded a solution of the mystery; so, putting out my hand, I could push the sliding panel aside, and the maker of this thunder became visible. It was merely one of the girls of the house opening the outer panels, and shoving them along in a groove to a press at the corner made to keep them during the day. The whole house being made of wood, and paper stretched on frames as tight as drums, the simple operation of moving these outer panels produces a sound as if Jove himself were launching his bolts. I was amused at the contrast of the terrible noise and the simplicity of the cause which produced it. I had expected to see something terrible, and instead I saw the picturesque costume of the girl, who was merely beginning her day's work. Outside was the quaint garden, with its strangely-cut miniature trees, rocks, and lakes; and the bright morning came as a contrast to the darkness in which I had been only a minute or so before. The girl, seeing me looking out, gave me the usual salutation of "Ohiyo;" and soon had a dish, like the caldero of the Italians, with a charcoal fire in it, for the winter mornings are cold in Japan, and a supply of tea in a quaint teapot with a bamboo handle to it. It was pleasant to sip the tea before getting up to dress.

I had been much struck the evening before with the girl who brought in the light, and had noted her as a subject for my sketch-book. As soon as it is dark this very strange-like lamp, or lantern, is brought in. The lanterns are the same in every tea-house, consisting of a wooden stand and frame, with paper pasted round it to preserve the flame from draughts. The flame is produced by a small brass vessel with oil and a wick, like the primitive cruses of early days. The large paper surface of this lamp, being illuminated, casts a fair amount of light around the room; but I did not find it sufficient to write or read with; so a candle is necessary, if you wish to do anything in the evenings.—*Illustrated London News.*

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

For Liverpool.
999 Vicksburg, Webster—M. Nusserwanjee.

For London.
1175 Tiverton, Cowly—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

For Rangoon.
1123 Tribune, Raifield—Wallace & Co.

Not Fixed.
540 Anne, Smith—Finlay, Muir & Co.
764 Evening Star, Wales—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1277 Janet Cowan, Cuthbert—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
703 Joshua, Mouat—The Captain.
1012 Kate Gregory, Hansen—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1116 Lord Clyde, Ellis.
1057 Rutlandshire, Morgan—The Captain.
1075 Statelie, Logan—Finlay Muir & Co.
1584 Wimbledon, Christie—Wallace & Co.

STEAMERS.

Overland Mail Steamer.
1253 Golconda, Shallard—P. & O. Co.
1232 Baroda, Almond—P. & O. Co.

For Jeddah, Hoodooda, and Aden.
475 Sir B. Frere, Hammond—H. E. H. Dada.

For Liverpool.
918 Riga, Clerk—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1261 Teviot, Nisbett—W. Nicol & Co.

For China, &c.
1726 Lombordy, Gillson—P. & O. Co.

For Trieste, &c.
776 Dido, Bellovich—A. C. Gumpert.

For Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
1132 Patna, Hansard—B. I. S. N. Co.

For Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
685 Punjaub, Gavin—B. I. S. N. Co.

Not Fixed.
1131 Arcot, Hutchison—B. I. S. N. Co.
650 Corvette Infante D. Joao, Wiegas (P. G. Boat).
130 Hercules, Robert.
1069 Massilia, Anderson—P. & O. Co.
1202 Pera, Methven—P. & O. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

For Aden and Jeddah.
500 Hydree, Ashton.

For Aden, Jeddah and Hoodooda.
488 Fazel Currim, Pend—H. A. C. Cadoo.

For Mozambique.
132 Estrella de Damao, Nacoda—H. Thawur & Co.

For Bordeaux via Tellicherry.
295 Chasseur, Gicquell—H. A. Esmail & Co.

Not Fixed.
107 Amezade, Nacoda.
76 Futtay Islam, Nacoda—H. E. Adam.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.
1874 Abyssinia, James—(Turret Ship.)
300 Clyde (ordinary).
472 Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
4114 Euphrates, Irvin.
2187 Magdala, Palmer—(Turret Ship.)
408 Sind (ordinary).

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HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

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RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

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THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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Bombay, 1st July 1873. Manager.

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Do. ......Qts.	45	,,
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J. Sandbach and Son's ...	20	,,
Do. do. ......Pts.	11	,,
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CLARET—Montheuil Franc Fils Aine		
Chateau Belair St. Julien 1868 ...	16	,,
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Bombay, 16th July 1873.

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Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	8	8
35	39	0	8	34	7	8	31	10	0
40	43	4	0	38	6	4	35	11	4
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4
55	64	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8
60	78	0	8	71	12	8	73	13	4

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PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM.

A married professional man, aged 30, enjoying an income of Rs. 15,000 per annum, drivable from his personal exertions, being desirous of making pecuniary provision for his family at his death might effect a Positive assurance for Rs. 20,000, to be paid for by ten half-yearly premiums of Rs. 56 per Rs. 1,000.

On payment of the first premium, the assured would become entitled to a Positive Promissory Note for Rs. 2,000, being one-tenth part of the sum assured, and also to a Positive Policy for Rs. 18,000 the two sums making up the Rs. 20,000 assured. The Policy for Rs. 18,000 would remain in force until the due date of next premium, on payment of which it would be reduced by Rs. 2,000, while the Positive Notes would be increased by a like amount. The life of the assured, in the event of his death occuring before all the ten payments were made, would be covered for the full amount of the sum assured, and if he lived to pay all premiums, his income would then be released from further charge on account of the Assurance which would constitute a great advantage to himself and family. At his death, the ten Positive Notes each for Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 20,000 in all upon being presented at the Office for payment, being payable to bearer, would be paid free from any deductions, and without anything being required beyond the usual proofs of death and burial of the assured.

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3. Policies for short terms of one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, or ten years.
4. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable in the lifetime of the Assured.
5. Joint Life Policies payable at decease of the First which shall fail of two Lives.

Lapsed Policies may be revived without fine at any time on production of an approved Medical Certificate, and payment of arrears of Premium and Interest.

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